ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,840—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th April.
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	A. G. Cubitt	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5214	A. G. Cubitt	30th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th March, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Possevich	4,409	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,409	13th June 1903
b SILESIA		5,139	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	R. Cobol	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 9th April, 1903.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office).
LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID
CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A.
and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOME IN LONDON (near St. Paul's Schools), for Children of Parents residing in India, where a young Lady will undertake tuition in English and French. Music if desired. Not a School. Terms Fifty Guineas to Ninety Guineas per annum. Mr. HAMBRIDGE, Surgeon Dentist, 3, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, London. Card of terms may be obtained from Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st April, at 12 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th April at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580.	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,383	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,234	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guigues, to sail on or about the 28th April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

ALL WITH LEVER ESCAPEMENT AND ADJUSTED COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL, WINDING ONCE A WEEK.

In Ormolu Gilt Cases and outer Leather Travelling Cases.

TIMEPIECES,
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 85.

ALARUMS,
On Gong or Bell, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

CLOCKS,
Striking Hours and Half Hours, Rs. 95 to Rs. 140.

REPEATERS,
Striking Hours when Interrogated, Rs. 130 to Rs. 275.

QUARTER REPEATERS,
Striking Hours and all Quarters when interrogated, from Rs. 190 to Rs. 350.

CALENDAR WITH REPEATER.
And some additionally supplied with Alarum, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 385.

REPEATER WITH ALARUM.
In various sizes, from Rs. 180 to Rs. 390.

MIGNON REPEATERS.
With Enamelled or Gilt Dials, smallest size, Rs. 120 to Rs. 280.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

		Rs.	a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas (Original weights)	per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw	,,	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	,,	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices	,,	2	8

BACON

	per lb.		
FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	,,	1	2
Do do in cut	,,	1	3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	,,	1	0
Do do in cut	,,	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each		1	0
Do do in cut		1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

(NOW IN SEASON)		Rs.	a.
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each,	per lb.	1	0
Do do in cut	,,	1	8
AMERICAN	,,	0	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each		1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	,,	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	,,	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	,,	0	12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	,,	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	,,	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, SALMON, PRAWNS, Etc., Etc., packed in Ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS,

EVENING PARTIES,

PICNICS, DANCES, AT HOME, ETC., ETC.,

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
AT SHORT NOTICE
BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

A BOON TO WEAK MEN:

AN originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge. —Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn London, En[illegible].

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CONCERT

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

ADAMS WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED

UNTIL

THURSDAY, APRIL 16,

AT 9-30 P. M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist :—

Mrs. Crowe, Madam Duran, Mrs. Bollam, Miss Crum, Miss Clara-Procter, Mr. Basil-Scott, Mr. Faulkner, Capt. Moore, and others.

By kind permission of Capt. Creagh and Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play Selections.

Tickets already issued for TUESDAY are available for THURSDAY.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION of JURYMEN is DIRECTED to the PRELIMINARY JURY LISTS published in the "Government Gazette" of the 9th instant. Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the Undersigned on or before the 24th instant, after which date no alterations or corrections will be made in the said Lists.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 14th April, 1903.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer, at his Office at Church Gate, upto 2 P.M., on the 30th April, 1903, for works in CONNECTION with the proposed extension of the STATION BUILDING at Church Gate.

Plans may be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned. Forms of Tender, Specification and Schedules will be supplied on payment of Rupees five.

The Resident Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. THOMAS,
Ag. Resident Engineer,
Bombay Division, B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Resident Engineer's Office, Church Gate, 14th April, 1903.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1903, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to different Municipal Hospitals.

2. Samples of Clothing can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

3. Form of Contract, &c., may, on payment of Rs. two be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the clothing, &c. tendered for. The deposit should be enclosed in the Tender and may be in cash or public securities, It will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract. A further deposit of such amount as together with the amount originally deposited will make a total deposit of 10 per cent, on the contract amount will have to be paid immediately on intimation to the Tenderer of the acceptance of his contract.

5. With each Tender samples of clothing proposed to be supplied should be submitted by the Tenderer. It is not necessary that the samples should be of the same colours as those of this office samples, but they should be of the same quality.

6. Tenderers have the option of tendering for one or more of the articles specified in the schedule or for the whole of the supplies.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Municipality.
Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 7th April, 1903.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1903, at 4 P. M. to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1903.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to 30th April, 1903, both days inclusive.

RE MOHAMED HAJI HABIB & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against or being indebted to the above Firm are required to send in their claims or to pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. CASSUM HABIB, at Cutlery Bazaar, one of the Trustees who are appointed under a Deed of Composition, dated 28th July, 1902, within one month from this date after the expiration of which time the assets of the said Firm will be dealt with by the said Trustees having regard only to claims of which notice has been received, and proceedings will be taken for recovery of amounts due to the said firm.—Dated this fifth day of March, 1903.

SULEMAN SOMJI,
કાસમ હબીબ, દા૦ પોતે,
i.e., CASSUM HABIB,
અબુ સાલે મામદ,
i.e., ABOO SALEH MAHOMED,
હાશમ મામદ,
i.e., HASAM MAHOMED,
ગુલામ હુશૈન ઇશમાઇલ,
i.e., GOOLAM HOOSEIN ISMAIL.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

AND

COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS,

Superior to any imported in India.

FOR SALE, Ready Delivery—

ONE ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR,

To Accommodate 4 Persons.

APPLY

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA ?

A DAILY TREAT ! !

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity.

Exquisite Flavour.
Delicate Aroma.
Youngest Growths.

Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station. Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

1ST BATT., B. B. & C. I. R. VOLUNTEERS.

A BALL

Will be given by the SERGEANTS of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. R. Vols., in the

TOWN HALL,

On FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1903.

Tickets (which include all refreshments) to admit

One GENT and 2 LADIES .... Rs. 10
EXTRA LADY .... " 5

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

Mr. J. CONUOR,	B. B. & C. I. R.		Dadur.
" R. F. MAYES,	"	"	Parel.
" B. R. MORRIS,	"	"	Parel.
" E. W. STANLEY,	"	"	Colaba Station.

and Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE, & Co., Fort.

E. W. STANLEY,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

N. B.—To enable the Committee to make adequate provision, it is requested that early application for Tickets be made by those Ladies and Gentlemen intending to be present. No Tickets will be sold at the door.

S. S. "BOMBAY MARU"

FROM

TOKIO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above Steamer are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on MONDAY, the 13th instant, and requested TO TAKE immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS at VICTORIA DOCK, No. 10. The Steamer having arrived under GENERAL AVERAGE, CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS OF LADING and INVOICES to Messrs. LIDBITTER & Co., Average Adjusters, Apollo Street, and sign the Average Bond, and pay to them a deposit of two per cent. on the value of their goods before applying to the Undersigned for Delivery Orders. The Company's Surveyor, Mr. F. E. HARDCASTLE, will attend daily in the Shed. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey will be held on packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusun Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 13th April, 1903.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Six Months ended 31st December, 1902, at the rate of (Rs. 70) Rupees Seventy, and a Bonus at the rate of (Rs. 15) Rupees fifteen per Share (of Rupees 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, during business hours to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 14th inst.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the said Dividend and Bonus.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. Co., LD.
Bombay, 14th April, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our business will be hereafter CARRIED on under the name of DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.

The Membership of the firm will remain unchanged and we shall continue to represent all the firms we have been connected with for so many years.

SHALLIS & DUNCAN,
Hydraulic and General Engineers.
9 Marine Street, Bombay, 6th April, 1903.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees fifty per Share of Rs. 1,000, each, and of Rupees twenty-five per Share on B Share, free of Incometax, for the year ending 31st December, 1902, declared at the 30th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 7th April, 1903, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 20th April, 1903, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
No 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 8th April, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

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LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.

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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

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Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

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REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, have REMOVED their Studio from 1st April, 1903, from Whiteaway Laidlaw Building to Sobhag Mahel, the first house on Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. Please note the change of address.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).............................Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal town throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon applicaiton.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Rs. 1-4, (2nd edition).

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BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
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MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES,
(2ND EDITION,)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in he Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
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LONDON, W. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AND BUNGALOW AT BANDORA.

By order of Framji Pestonji Poter, Executor of the will of Pestonji Cursetji Poter, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property either in one lot or in three separate lots, on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1903, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, renewable in perpetuity, together with a bungalow standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the district of Thana containing by admeasurement 3,726 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of De Monte, on the west partly by the Bandora Lower Hill Road and partly by the property of Heerabai L. D. Panday, on the north by the property of Khoja Fazal Jan Mahomed, and on the south by the property secondly hereinafter described.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, renewable in perpetuity, together with a structure formerly used as a stable standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 3,535 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of DeMonte, on the west by the property of Heerabai L. D. Panday, on the north by the property firstly hereinbefore described, and on the south by the property thirdly hereinafter described.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, renewable in perpetuity, together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Bandora, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 5,647 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of De Monte, on the west partly by the property of Dayabhi Tapidas and party by the property of Heerabai L. D. Panday, on the north by the property secondly hereinbefore described, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may to made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, at their office, No. 14 K., Sardar Ganj, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, where the terms of the new leases and conditions of sale can also be inspected.

Dated 3rd day of April, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, lady's and gentleman bicycles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. G. N. OLIVER.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong second-hand vis-a-vis, with rubber tyred wheels in good order.
1 strong victoria, suitable for single horse.
1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab pony, quiet to ride.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Green's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Bowen House, the very valuable and neat, substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture, of the latest design, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome cabinets, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, Persian carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, elegant Japanese and mirror back cabinets, partition screen, Amritsar carpets, sideboard, real ivory table ornaments, &c., the property of F. C. RIMINGTON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, for Libraries, Reading Rooms and Clubs, University Students, Lawyers, men of Science and Literature and Booksellers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th, and FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, a large collection of rare and valuable books on antiquity, history, biography, engineering, law, natural science, philosophy, religion, fiction, arts, English literature, and dictionaries. Also Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Zend and Pehlvi books.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tents (where the kit has been taken for sale), opposite the Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others, Treacher's glassware and crockery, best plated ware, sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano by Soundy, Singer's sewing machine on stand (very little used), Parian and bronze figures, Persian carpets, cooking stove, Hink's lamps, flower plants, etc., the property of W. MERRETT, Esq., Late Presidency Postmaster, gone to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Building, opposite the Lukhmidas Mill, Ferguson Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Parel station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, ice box, ebonized cottage piano by Rose, almost new windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, &c., the property of Mrs. M. A. GUYLER.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the P. and O. Co.'s Office and Messrs. Rose & Co., the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, English ice box, military saddle, Singer's hand sewing machine, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, etc., the property of Sergt-Major E. A. BEILEY, proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THAKURDWAR ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Madhavrao Moroba, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of July, 1901, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 357 square yards and one-fourth of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 152, New No. 1434, Old Survey No. 430, New Survey No. 7616, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D Ward No. 55, Street No. 102-103, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Thakurdwar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the property of Dattu Trimbuck Mistri, on the West by the property of Narayen Ballaji, on the North by the property of Shunker Bapu, and on the South by the Thakurdwar Road aforesaid and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1903.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. he form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2

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Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 13.

In New York—

3 days Receipts at the Port	28,000	bales.
Do Do. last year	44,000	„
Do Exports to Great Britain	13,000	„
Do Do. Continent...	21,000	„
Mid-Uplands	10·65 + 15	
Futures, month of July..............	10·18 + 22	
Do. do. December......	8·43 + 6	

In New Orleans—

Spot..	10 3-16 + 1-8
Futures month of July	10·38 + 19
Do. October	8·43 + 3
Tone at close	quieter.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports.....	62,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	43,000
„ „ France and Continent	52,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.............	330,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	190,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 13th April, 1903:—

Cotton..	14,516	bales.
Wheat	8,450	cwts.
Linseed	21,583	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds ...	25,195	„
Gingellyseed	5,006	„
Poppyseed	3,137	„
Groundnuts.....................................	531	„
Castorseed	6,800	„
Rice	1,308	„
Myrabollams	4,054	„
Cottonseed	14,233	„

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			....	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			....	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6 do	do	......	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3 do	do	......	170
Marks	3 do	do	......	130 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		......	119
Shanghai	30 do	do	......	161
Japan	30 do	do	......	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98 13
1st Settlement	Rs. 98 13

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th March	7 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 2nd April	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th Feb.	8 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady.	
Ready	7 4 to 7 5
Forward April-May	7 5
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5 6 to 5 7
Do Forward April-May ...	5 7
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	5 12 to 5 13
Do Forward April-May ...	5 12
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6 0 to 6 1
Do Gujarat Forward, April-May ...	6 1
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready ...	7 1 to 7 2
Forward April-May	7 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	22 4
Forward April-May... ...	22 12

The following changes occurred in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 8th April, compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits ... ... Rs.	2,36,602	Decrease
Other Deposits	37,04,966	Decrease
Sundries	49,522	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities ...	13,866	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	4,105	Decrease
Credits on Securities... ...	87,824	Increase
Loans do.	1,10,577	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	1,30,674	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	4,55,019	Increase
Sundries	20,895	Increase
Cash	46,79,862	Decrease

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	63,000

Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·29	5·31	5·31
+5	+6	+6

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct -Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·31	5·21	4·85	4·65	4·57
+6	+6	×6	+6	+5

COTTON.—There has been a moderately good enquiry during the holidays, chiefly from exporters, and a fair amount of cotton has changed bands. The tone of the market remains very steady, with a rise of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 in spot, and Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in forward deliveries.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...	174	165	158	25 April
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)...	186	177	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	184	176	...	do.
Belati M. G ...	189	181	...	do.
Khandesh M. G. ...	...	178	170	do.
Damargaum Poolgaum M. G.	196	188	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G. ...	196	188	...	do.
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do ...	194	185	...	do.
Broach do ...	236	230	..	do.
Bhownugger do ...	210	201	...	25 May.
Do H. G. ...	206	197	186	do.
S.-G. Dharwar ...	—	—	222	do.
Westerns ...	—	...	207	do.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 8th April, as compared with the statement of the 4th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 4. Rs.	Mar. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	46,89,195	46,85,852
Public Deposits at Branches	62,01,082	65,67,823
Other Deposits	5,73,65,767	5,36,60,801
Post Bills................................	16,702	15,853
Sundries.................................	15,44,332	15,93,851
Rs...	8,83,17,078	8,44,24,183
ASSETS.		
Government Securities..............	82,81,343	89,67,977
Other authorised Securities	7,18,107	7,14,002
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities...........	83,51,178	84,38,997
Loans do. do. do.	1,30,25,678	1,31,36,255
Bill discounted and purchased......	3,27,78,137	3,29,08,811
Dead Stock..............................	4,05,304	4,05,304
Stamps and Stationery	3,799	3,748
Balances with other Banks	2,70,876	7,25,295
Sundries	1,89,950	2,10,845
Cash	2,55,12,211	1,89,12,349
Rs.	8,83,17,078	8,44,24,183

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MOORHEAD—April 2, at Simla, Donald Fergus Moorhead, aged 22 years and 8 months.

WARREN—April 7, at Sigra, Benares, Theodosia, the dearly loved daughter of Rev and Mrs J A F Warren, C M S, aged 5 years and 5 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 1-14m, 1-58a. Low water, 7-3m. 7-38a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Telephone Company, Elphinstone Circle, 2 p. m.
Harvey and Sabapathy Company, Bruce Lane, 3 p. m.
Currimbhoy Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 4 p. m.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting, 5-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s.s. Reichstag, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE JURY LISTS.—The Preliminary Jury Lists are published in the "Government Gazette" of the 9th instant, and suggestions in respect of alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or to Mr. Leslie Crawford, the Sheriff of Bombay, on or before the 24th instant.

BROACH VICTORIA MEMORIAL.—The Committee of the Broach Memorial Fund have received Rs. 750 from the Thakore Saheb of Amod. Mr. C. E. Fawcett, I.C.S., Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, who was some time Sessions Judge of Broach has also contributed Rs. 50. The memorial will take the form of a clock tower.

BATHING FATALITY.—At the morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Daya Lakhoo, a Hindu boy, aged ten years. The evidence showed that on the 12th instant the deceased while bathing in the Banganga Tank at Walkeshwer, went beyond his depth and was drowned. His body was recovered from the water next day. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p. m. to-day at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.:—

March	Camper down...............	Clode
Overture	The Exiles	Gassner
Valse	Dream of Spring	Ollerenshaw
Selection........	Les Cloches de Corneville..	Hanguette
Intermezzo........	Rusticana Cavaliera........	Brinkmann
Clarionet Solo...	Nocturno N. 2. op. 9	Chopin
Polka	Go as you please	Winterbottom

GOD SAVE THE KING.

A RASH BANIA BOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jamadar Sorab, of the G.I.P. Railway Police, charged Lakhman Thunker, a Bania boy, aged 15, with jumping into the Thana local train at Victoria Terminus yesterday while the train was in motion. The accused got into the train so rapidly that the guard was left in doubt whether he had gone down the platform under the train. He had to detain the train for a while in order to make sure whether he was safe. The accused admitted his guilt and said he jumped in as he was in a hurry to go on some urgent business. He was fined Rs. 5.

OBLIGING DOOR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Baloo, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Flanagan, with house-breaking with intent to commit theft. It appears that on Saturday night last one Ailaji Luximon, a resident of Jacob Circle, returned home from work, when he found the accused in his room and arrested him. The complainant took the accused to the police station, where the latter managed to escape, but was captured again by townsman and given in police custody. The accused pleaded that on the night in question he was under the influence of liquor and was going to attend a singing party given by one Narayenrao. On his way he accidentally fell against the door of the complainants' room, which not being fastened, opened and he fell in. He admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Aldridge charged Thomas Martin and John Jafferson with stealing a silver watch belonging to Antone Francis. The evidence showed that the complainant who deals in brass ware, was, on Monday morning, seated on the verandah of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Mussafarkhana at Foras Road, when the accused went up to him and after having engaged him in conversation for some time, offered him charas to smoke. The complainant smoked the charas with the result that in about ten minutes he became drowsy and fell down. When he came to himself again in about two hours time, he found he had been robbed of his watch and that the accused had disappeared. He made a complaint to the police, who recovered the watch from a Marwari in Kamatipoora, with whom it had been pledged by the accused. Subsequently the accused were arrested in a toddy shop at Duncan Road. The accused denied the charge, alleging that the watch had been given to them by the complainant to pledge as he was in need of money. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	11	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada...........	30	32	49
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	17	13	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...........	50	46	72
Parel, Sewri and Sion...........	27	20	32
G Mahim and Worli...........	18	23	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals...........	0	9	14
Total	169	155	257
Total plague deaths to date ...	256,299	116,333	
Same date last year	77	93	180

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,025 as against 2,604 during the previous week. Of the total number 1,360 died of plague and 67 of small-pox, the figures for the preceding week being 1,827 and 29, respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,363 which included 664 deaths from plague.

PRIZE OPERAS AT COVENT GARDEN.

THE last day for sending in Operas for the Moody-Manners Competition is 1st May next. The nom de plume of the successful British competitor will be advertised in the front page of the London morning papers on 1st June and that of the successful foreign competitor on 1st July. Both these Operas will be produced during the season of the above Company at Covent Garden in August next. The Judges for the English Operas are to be Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Prof. Prout, and Mr. Joseph Bennett, and for the Foreign Operas Monsieur Colonne (representing France), Sig Mancinelli (Italy), and Herr Lohse (Germany). Unlike some competitions of this kind these two prizes of £250 each and 10 per cent on the nett profits must be given to the successful competitors selected by the above gentlemen, so, two successful competitors (one English and one Foreign) are certain to be selected, and those two gentlemen are certain to have their Operas produced at Covent Garden, London, during August or September next. A copy of the conditions can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to Mr. Manners, 44, Berwick Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders, of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit presiding.

The following is the director's report:—Your directors beg to lay before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the three mills of your company, for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1902. You will be good enough to notice from them that the results of the profit and loss accounts have been as follows:—For the six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1902, the profits of our mills added to the balance of the previous six months ended 31st December, 1901, amount to Rs. 4,95,889-2-62. From this sum your directors declared an ad-interim dividend for the six months ended 30th June, 1902, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share which absorbed on the 3,609½ shares held by the public Rs. 1,80,475, leaving the balance of Rs. 3,15,414-2-62.

For the six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1902, the profits of our mills, added to the balance as above of the previous six months, amount to Rs. 6,70,859-0-43, less charges incurred in the matter of the law suit against the enhanced assessment of the D. P. Mill leasehold ground Rs. 4,360-2-75, total Rs. 6,66,498-1-68. From this sum your directors recommend you to sanction the declaration of a dividend for the last six months ended 31st December 1902, at the rate of Rs. 70 per share which will absorb on the 3,609½ shares held by the public the sum of Rs. 2,52,665, and they also recommend you to set aside as follows:—Reserve fund account Rs. 50,000, machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 2,60,000, remuneration fund account Rs. 5,000, dead stock account (M. P. Mill) Rs. 5,000, live and rolling stock account (M. P. Mill) Rs. 5,000, total Rs. 3,25,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 88,833-1-68 to be carried forward to the current half-year's account.

A question having been raised by some shareholders as to the legality of receiving dividends for the 440 1-2 shares held by the company your directors have referred the matter for the opinion of counsel, and they have thought it proper in the meantime not to receive in respect of these 440 1-2 shares the last dividend which they had declared for the six months ended 30th June, 1902, as also the dividend which will be now declared. If counsel advise that the company can set aside as before the dividends to the account "Dividends on shares held by the Company" your directors will then transfer the amount to the said account from the general profit and loss account. Your directors have to inform you that they have ordered out for your Manockjee Petit Mill at Tardeo some card preparatory machinery which were urgently needed to meet the increased production of yarn costing Rs. 40,000. They have also to inform you that as at present there is a good margin left in cloth they have thought it advisable in the interest of the company to order out for the same mill 500 additional looms with the latest improvements, which it is estimated will cost, with the erection charges, accessories, building, &c, about Rs. 3,40,000. Your directors are glad to say that all the card machines have arrived and are in course of erection. Some of the looms have already arrived, the remaining ones will be coming by the end of the next month, and the whole lot is expected to start for work in July next. Two of your directors Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit and Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The statements of the mills for cotton, yarn, cloth, insurance, etc., having been read to the meeting the chairman moved the adoption of the directors' report and the audited balance sheet. He congratulated the company upon the good results that had been brought about during the year under report. He said he was not at one with those shareholders who wanted more than Rs. 70 for dividend. The directors had devoted their most careful attention to the subject, and he was of opinion that the granting of a dividend of more than Rs. 70 would be detrimental to the interests of the company. The chairman then proceeded to read a statement showing the earnings and the expenses of the company during the last ten years for the information of the shareholders. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that after what he had pointed out to them in the statement the shareholders would not insist upon having a dividend of more than what was recommended by the directors.

Mr. Eduljee Nusservanjee Settna seconded the proposition.

Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai Vakil observed that he had nothing to say against the accounts and the management. He as well as those whose proxy he held were entirely satisfied with the management. But he would propose a rider that in commemoration of the Coronation of his Majesty King Edward VII a bonus of Rs, 15 per each share of Rs. 1,000, in addition to the dividend of Rs, 70 as already recommended by the directors in their report, be also paid to the shareholders out of the balance. The chairman accepted the rider, which, together with the original proposition, being put to the vote was carried by a majority.

On the motion of Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai Vakil, seconded by Mr. M. E. Morris it was resolved that a dividend for the six months ended 31st December, 1902, at the rate of Rs. 70, and a bonus of Rs. 15 per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) be declared.

It was proposed by Mr. D. J. Dhondi, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Dubash, that Messrs Maneckjee Cowasjee Petit and Eduljee Nasservanjee Settna who retired from the Board by rotation be re-elected The proposition was carried.

Mr. James Latimer proposed that Messrs B. P. Wadia and N. S. Jamsetjee be appointed auditors of the company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 600.

Mr. P. D. Surveyor having seconded the proposition, Mr Bhagubhai Dayabhai Vakil moved a rider. that Mr. Dhramchand Dayabhai be also appointed an additional auditor on the same remuneration. Mr. James Latimer accepted the rider to his proposition.

Mr. D. J. Dhondi said that the present number of the auditors of the company was quite sufficient for the company's affairs, and he saw no need of appointing an additional auditor, and thus burdening the company with an additional expenditure of Rs. 600 a year. He thought the rider as put by Mr. Bhagubhai tended to cast a reflection on the present auditors as to their efficiency. He, therefore, would move an amendment that Messrs B. P. Wadia and N. S Jamsetjee be appointed auditors for the current year.

Mr. Hakimji having seconded the amendment it was put to the vote; 35 declared in favour of the amendment and 12 against it.

Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai Vakil demanded a poll, whereupon the chairman appointed Messrs E. N. Settna and D. M. Jejeebhoy as tellers, and fixed Saturday next for counting the poll.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command
Poona, 9th April.

The following transfers are ordered:—Major G S Broome 29th Baluch Infy Depy Asst Adjt-Genl from the Mhow to the Bo Dist dated 1st April 1903; and Capt F L Vincent 7th Bo Lancers Depy Asst Adjt-Genl from the Bombay to the Mhow Dist dated 4th April 1903.

With the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bo Lt Infy—2nd-Lieut G D Rice Royal Munster Fusiliers a Candidate for the Indian Army to be Offg Double Coy Officer dated 4th April 1903.

3rd Bo Lt Infy.—2nd-Lieut F G Greenstreet 1st Battn Rol S Regt a Candidate for the Indian Army to be Offg Double Coy Officer dated 3rd April 1903.

4th Bo Rifles.—2nd-Lieut H. G. Sealy, 1st Battn, Leicestershire Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Army, to be Offg Double Coy Officer dated 21st March 1903.

8th Bo Infy.—2nd-Lieut A. M. Forteath Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, a Candidate for the Indian Army, to be Offg Double Coy Officer dated 30th March 1903.

9th Bo Infy.—2nd-Lieut T. C. Letnbridge 1st Batt, Dorsetshire Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Army, to be Offg Double Coy Officer dated 1st April 1903.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—

District staff.—Major C. E. Baynes, 2nd Bo Lancers, Asst Military Secy, Bombay Command, to be Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, Bo Dist, vice Major J. A. Honison-Craufurd, 7th Bo Pioneers, resigned dated 31st March 1903.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—Major F. W. C. Jones is appointed Officer Commanding Station Hospital, Nusseerabad.

The services of Captain G. N. L. Labertouche 22nd Bo Infy are placed at the disposal of the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces, Bengal for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl D. J. S. McLeod, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Meerut District.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

SPEAKER OF AUSTRALIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT.

IT is a remarkable, almost an incredible stretch of life, but it can be matched by a veteran who is still living not a hundred miles from London. In the same year which saw the entry of Mr. David Wark into the public life of New Brunswick, Dr. Charles Nicholson was elected to the first Legislative Council for New South Wales; and to-day, as Sir Charles, he is still alive, the last survivor of the first Parliament in Australia. He became its Speaker after a few years and was three times elected to that office; and more than half-a-century has gone since he received his knighthood from Queen Victoria. Sir Charles Nicholson, whose Hertfordshire house was destroyed by fire not long ago, has seen Australia pass through three phases of Government. He began his career when New South Wales was a Crown Colony, he sat in its first responsible Government, and from this he has watched the growth of the Commonwealth.

IN THE DAYS OF HOME RULE.

The last link with the Irish Parliament was snapped eight years ago by the death of a man Sir Charles Nicholson would know. Dr. Macartney, the venerable Dean of Melbourne, was born in the Irish capital the year before the Union was carried, and his father voted against the Act in the Irish House of Commons. The Dean was the last survivor of any public man in Ireland in the days of Home Rule, and he was the only man in the world, when he died, who could say that his father had sat in a House of Commons on College Green. Dr. Macartney must have heard from his father's lips the story of that great day when Lord Castlereagh moved the third reading of the Bill for the Union, when the Speaker, an ardent enemy of the measure, held up the Bill in silence, and, after it had been carried and the last agony was over, "stood statue-like, then indignantly, and with disgust, flung the Bill upon the table, and sank into his chair with an exhausted spirit."

A WOMAN AT WATERLOO.

There is no soldier still alive who fought at Waterloo for England but they were celebrating at Hainault, in Belgium, last year the hundredth birthday of Madame Givron, an old lady who ran away from her home on the morning of the battle to see what was going on, and was in hiding near Hougomont when the French troops attacked the place. The ground, she remembers, was like "red mud." Running through the woods horror-stricken she fell exhausted, and at dusk she was awakened by the noise of horses. Looking up, she saw a troop of cavalry advancing, headed by a man of short stature mounted on a grey horses. "He was riding slowly on as if in a dream, looking straight ahead and paying no heed to what went on about him. It was Madame Givron learned afterwards Napoleon.

LAST LINKS WITH OUR WARS.

Though there is no survivor of the last great battle of Napoleon, such a thing would not have been physically impossible and it is not unlikely that the next generation will be able to talk with men who fought in the Crimea. Boys of fifteen and sixteen were before Sebastopol and at Inkerman, and a life of a hundred years would carry them on to 1940. The last survivors of some of our great battles have lived to much greater ages, and there are people living in Canada who heard of the taking of Quebec from the lips of a man who fought under Wolfe.

A SOLDIER OF GEORGE III.

There is still living a grandson of George the Third, and the Duke of Cambridge when he has been at Brighton will have been interested in the tombstone which is sacred to the memory of Phœbe Hessel. She was a soldier of George the Third, and fought at Fontenoy, being the last survivor but one of the battle. George IV, when her case became known to him, sent to her to discover what sum of money would make he comfortable, and Phœbe assured the Prince, who was then Regent, that "half a guinea a week would make her as happy as a princess.." The money was paid, by the King's command, till the day of her death, which took place the years after Prince Gearge came to the throne. She was 108 year old, and her story is told for all who will read it on her tombstone monument in Brighton churchyard.

A LAW FOR THE DEAD.

Even judges do not always know the law, and Mr. Justice Grantham, when he said the other day that "fortunately cremation was not the system in this country," evidently did not know that there comes into force the week after next a new law which will, unless the unexpected happens, make cremation more and more "the system" in England. Lord Salisbury killed the title of the Bill when he asked its introducer what local authorities he proposed to cremate—a witticism which was made pardonable by the bad phraseology on the front page of the measure; but the Bill itself became law, and in ten days will be part of the common law of the land. It will give to local authorities power to do what one municipality at least has done already, and we may expect that from the date of the new Act there will spring up municipal crematoria in all parts of Great Britain.

HOW SCIENCE DEFIED THE GOVERNMENT.

The story of the beginning of cremation in England is full of interest. The movement has obtained whatever hold it has to-day through the determined and undaunted efforts of a little group of men who disapproved of the usual custom of burying the dead, and who, in their campaign for reform, did not hesitate to maintain an attitude of passive resistance to the Government. The first cremations took place in England in defiance of, rather than whith the sanction of, the law and years passed before the advocates of the burning of dead bodies secured legal sanction for their method. After Sir Henry Thompson had accepted the presidency of the first cremation society in Europe in 1874, a site was obtained after much difficulty, and after the less of an ideal site owing to the hostility of a bishop, and an experiment was made in the new crematorium at Woking with the dead body of a horse. The horse was burned without any smoke or effluvia from the chimney, and the experiment led to the Home Secretary intervening with the demand that no cremation should take place without the sanction of the Home Office.

THE LAW WITH THE REFORMERS.

The intervention of the Home Office had the result of postponing the beginning of cremation as a form of disposal of human remains, and the furnace at Woking was not used for many years. During this period the fact became established in an interesitng way that the law was on the side of the reformers, and a well-known judgment gave the first impetus to the movement which has since been growing slowly every year. Twenty years ago an army captain in Dorsetshire asked leave from the Government to cremate the bodies of two deceased relatives who had left requests that their bodies should be burned and the Government refused permission. The captain erected a crematorium on his estate, and burned the corpses in defiance of the Government. A year later he himself died, and was cremated, In none of these cases did the Government interfere. Then in 1883, a child was cremated in Wales, and the father was prosecuted by the Crown. The Crown lost, and Mr. Justice Stephen declared that there was nothing illegal in the burning of the dead.

THE FIRST CREMATIONS.

The society which had pioneered the movement up to that time now announced to the Home Office that it regarded itself as free from the restriction placed upon it, and declared itself ready to perform cremation in its cemetery at Woking. Eighteen years ago next Thursday the first cremation took place under the new conditions the subject being a lady; and in three years it became necessary to build a chapel for religious services, waiting rooms, and other accommodation at Woking. A hundred cremations had at that time taken place, the growth of the movement being seen in the number of cases each year, which were beginning with 1885, 3,10,13,28,46,54,99,104. In 1894 there were 125, in 1895 the number had risen to 152, and in 1898 there were 240 bodies burned at Woking which was still the only public crematorium in the country. In 1900 the number was 301, and the next year 445. The total number of cremations at Woking up to the end of last year but one was 2,269.

THE late Dean Farrar, as chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons for many years, was rarely seen in the historic Chamber except at prayers. His position entitled him to a seat in the side gallery reserved for members, and on two memorable occasions he was observed in his place, once during Mr. Gladstone's great speech on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and again on the night when Mr. Parnell, pale with emotion rose to declare the famous Pigott letters to be forgeries. At other times the venerable Dean always appeared to be in a hurry to get away from the precincts of Parliament.

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING
HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING
A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,
You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
And Army Cloth Manufacturing
Company, Limited,
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For particulars of their
RENOWNED
"LALIMLI"
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Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known
"LALIMLI"
TRADE MARK,
Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF
WOOL."

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just put in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
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AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

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N. B.—Our NEW STOCK of BOUDOIR PIANOS at Rs. 525 just to hand.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
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ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined.
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EDITORIAL AND
COMMERCIAL OFFICES
OF THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
Have been removed and located together in the same Block as
REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES
(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).
ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING
WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT
THE GENERAL OFFICES,
REUTER'S BUILDING,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

26, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FIRST FLOOR,

Is the Address where Cigars of an exceptional Quality and Flavour are to be had.
Send for a Box of our well-known

Flor-de-Cama, Gold Foils in.........	25s	6"
Flor-de-Cama, Silver Foils in	25s	6"
Flor-de-Cama, No. 1	50s	4½"
Flor-de-Cama, No 2	50s	4½"
Flor-de-Cama, Planters	50s	4½"
Flor-de-Cama, Whiffs...................	100s	3"

DELICIOUS SMOKES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICINS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C.
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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CIGARETTES.
PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS,
ARE ON VIEW AT
MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,
Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets,
and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.
Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the
AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
95, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,
P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.
Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe..	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.
Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Luyties ...	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.

A PRIZE DRAWING was held at the well-known and popular firm of ARDESHIR & Co., Art Jewellers, this evening. The Show Room was packed from early in the evening to seven o'clock, and the footpaths were thronged with an enthusiastic crowd of all nationalities, among whom many ladies were noticed. A committee representing all sections was formed the day previous, and they checked the tickets and placed them in a sealed box, the key of the box being drawn for. Before the drawing the committee placed the tickets in a barrel and the prizes in a second barrel. Mr. Ardeshir addressed the meeting, and challenged any doubters to examine the tickets. The public answered that they were satisfied. Mr. Ardeshir regretted that many orders had not been executed as they were received too late, and advised the people in future to send them their orders early for the next drawing before the 6th June. The result of the drawing was as under :—

Diamond Bracelet, Ticket No. 6281 ; Cash Rs. 500, Ticket No. 3657 ; one Cash Prize of Rs. 150, Ticket No. 6176 ; other Cash Prize of Rs. 150, Ticket No. 8643, Many prizes were drawn by the audience, who were paid cash on the spot. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over India.

Mr. Ardeshir provided refreshments free, these being greatly appreciated. The public were greatly pleased with the arrangements, and, after thanking Mr. Ardeshir, dispersed at ten o'clock.

Through their connection with Geo. W. Wheatley & Co. (of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Paris), Successors to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1903.

CASTE IN BURMA.

CASTE in Burma resembles snakes in Iceland. Such castes as are to be found are non-indigenous, for the Burmese nature is so essentially democratic and regardless of social distinctions that the Indian caste system has never been able to gain a foothold there. The people are all the happier in consequence—every man being as good, in his own opinion, as his neighbour. Yabeis, Ponnas, and pagoda slaves are probably the survivals of functional castes, and the landed proprietors, as in other democratic countries, have endeavoured to constitute themselves an aristocracy, inter-marrying among themselves, and living in groups of families in superior houses. But Mr. Lowis, in his exhaustive report, to which we have already referred, tells us that though they have come to regard themselves as a separate class, and though the creation of this rural aristocracy is interesting in so far as it illustrates a tendency that has hitherto been looked upon as wholly foreign to the character of the Burman these very select landlords cannot be said to exhibit the really essential features of a caste. At one time it is believed there were among the Chins 36 professional clans whose profession was hereditary. The Pazan Lo was a priestly clan, and there were goldsmith and cutler clans ; but even these have disappeared, and it is doubtful, if at any time they could really be regarded as castes. Immigrants from India retain their castes and the occupations of those castes, and they are mostly Madrasis whose peculiarities are not much appreciated by the Burman. If there are no castes there are many tribes and races. Concerning the Burman race itself Mr. Lowis holds that the future has still much to tell us. Philology has already breathed a certain amount of life into the dry bones. The affinities of the Burmese with the Himalayan languages are unmistakable and the theory that the Tibetan and Burmese races have a common origin is now universally accepted. The Burman race came in from the north most probably, but ethnologists have so far failed to achieve unanimity in their findings concerning the origin of races as near home, and with as notable an ancestry as the peoples of the Mediterranean, we agree that it will be no great reproach if some of the Tibet-Burman race problems remain finally unsolved for some time to come. One may be as accurate as the other to-day, and it will be remembered that Dr. Macnamara proves to his own satisfaction an ethnical connection between the Burmese and the Irish.

The Burman, as he is known, is essentially a non-migratory, unbusinesslike, irresponsible creature, perfectly incapable of sustained effort, content with what can be gained by a minimum of toil. And, as Mr. Lowis argues, the fact that his free-and-easy, jovial disposition has been reproduced on the further side of St. George's channel is the purest chance. It must have been centuries after the Mongolian connection—if any—with Ireland had been severed that the Burman descended into the plains and began, amid voluptuous, ease-giving surroundings to assume his role of the Irishman of the East. The Burmans are fascinating but disappointing people nevertheless, and Mr. Lowis does well to avoid describing them at any great length. The Arakanese and the tribes allied to them are a branch of the Burmese race and differ very little from them even now. The Talaings are different. They are a remnant of the Peguan race which for years strove with the Burmans for ascendency in what is now Burma. Less than a century and a half ago they were masters of the country from the Gulf of Martaban to far to the north of Mandalay, and capable of putting an army of sixty thousand men into the field. Historically the Talaings are accounted the most important representatives of the Mon-Annam race ; probably the descendants of the Mon-Annams who formed the first of the Indo-Chinese waves that swept over the south-east portion of the continent of Asia, displacing the even earlier aborigines, relatives, as it is supposed, of the Munda race which subsequently peopled a considerable portion of Central India and possibly of some of the tribes now to be found in Australia. The "First among Men" they called themselves. But they cannot do so now. The Kachins are less kindly spoken of than their neighbours, for it is felt that whatever the ultimate trend of their wanderings may be they are now with us, on this side of, as well as upon and beyond, our marches, and will long be a force to be reckoned with by frontier administrators, for they are a pugnacious, vindictive, stiff-necked generation, and, when beyond our administrative border, are still apt to be turbulent and unreasonable. One of their sub-divisions, however, viz., the Marips, have been uniformly well disposed towards the British, and it is only their Sana sub-tribe that has spoilt their record for good behaviour. Their neighbour the Lepais are the most numerous and the most influential. At the same time it has to be confessed that have been, if they are not still, the most impatient of control.

If Dr. Macnamara's Mongolian bronze-sellers went to Cornwall from anywhere within the limits of what is now Burma, it is among the Tarengs and their like that Mr. Lowis thinks we must look for a survival of that spirit of enterprise that carried those wanderers of old across the better part of two continents to the far-off isles of Britain. To this day they are fair iron-workers and have a character that combines the restlessness of the primitive nomad with the business instinct of the latter-day celestial. As to the origin of the Shans, Mr. Lowis declares that no exhaustive survey will be possible till the results of British and French research have been combined. The history of the Karens is no less uncertain. They stand ethnically isolated in the midst of the three great Indo-Chinese immigration waves and the increase to present knowledge of the Mon-Annam, the Tibeto-Burman, and the Tai races serves to help in the solution of the problem of their origin. Although there is perfect cordiality and freedom of intercourse between them and other branches of their tribe, intermarriage is infrequent. The red Karens are a study of themselves. Of the Chins it seems there is every reason to believe that after the ancestors of the Burmans passed into the extreme north of the province, and before any material change had come over their ancient form of speech, a portion of the race separated itself from the main body, penetrated down the valley of the Chindwin, took up its abode in the hills, and thence spread into the Lushai hills and the Arakan Yomas. Slavery flourished among them until quite recently, and Mr. Bateman, Assistant Superintendent, Tiddim, recently published some remarkable notes concerning them. Chin customs and superstitions are of the quaintest. If while hunting a Chin wounds a tiger it is unlucky to ask him a question concerning it. It gives offence to the spirit of the chase. On entering a house it is not right to press questions. If a Chin woman replies to a question that her husband is not there she must never be asked where he is, for it is fatal and one of the questions most religiously to be avoided. The Chins believe they came into such scattered existence through the collapse of a tower, built to reach the moon, something after the fashion of the tower of Babel. The Taws account themselves the decendants of a number of Pagan ladies whom the reigning monarch of Pagan, "a woman-eating bird-like living," considered unfit for human consumption and relegated to the jungles of Katha. As Sir George Scott says all the Indo-Chinese races have a predilection for totemistic birth stories. The Was believe that their primæval ancestors were tadpoles ; the Kachins that they were descended from a pumpkin. The southern Chins believe a king-crow hatched the original Chin egg, while the Palangs trace their beginning back to a Naga princess who laid three eggs from one of which they sprung.

THE EXPANSION OF GERMANY.

GERMAN Economists bewailing the lack of opportunity for colonial expansion which presents itself to the Fatherland will doubtless be greatly comforted by an article from the pen of Sir Harry Johnston which has appeared in the "Finanz Chronik." Sir H. Johnston does not write from the point of view of the politician, but merely offers his experience of the world as a traveller to those who are debating the question of Germany's foreign policy. He confesses to a certain amount of brotherly sympathy with Germany and the Germans, and he still hopes that Germany and Great Britain will eventually arrive at a cordial and a logical understanding. So far so good. There are many points in regard to which he is in perfect agreement with the Germans. But there are other things with which he is not in accord. He is inclined to find fault with the German language ; he does not like all their sausages, nor is he enamoured of their soups. He admits that on the other hand the German would be justified in finding fault with some of the minor details of the average Britisher and of British methods. Still there are many points upon which both nations can agree, and he thinks it is time "to paste down the chapters of the past" and insist on bygones being bygones. His view of the German question of colonial expansion is quite original. He admits that he does not agree with the course advocated by German writers in the press that Germany should rapidly create a navy of equal or superior strength to that of Great Britain, should more or less incorporate Holland into her system, and should then attack the British Empire in England and beyond the seas with the idea of taking from us South Africa, all our tropical colonies and protectorates, and even the Australian confederation. So convinced is he that this scheme is impracticable that he does not give it a second thought. He, however, points out another course, which is less ambitious. Germany might, he says, make up her mind to obtain one or other of the West India Islands and attempt the conquest by direct force or by a peaceful revolution engineered by German settlers, of Brazil, or the Argentine, or both those States with perhaps Venezuela added, with the idea of eventually creating a vast German Empire in South America. "Well," he goes on to say, "assuming that Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal would permit this course (they might perhaps find it difficult to prevent it if it was really effected by superiority in numbers of German settlers), there is only one important obstacle in the way, the United States, an unconquerable obstacle, more and more unconquerable as each year rolls by with an increase of wealth, population, and resources in—I admit with a sigh—the greatest nation of the world, the United States of North America. By means of a colossal fleet Germany might cope with the United States to the extent of seizing and holding a West India island, but if she tried to establish herself anywhere in the South American continent American troops would reinforce those of the still independent South American States, and make her position untenable or her engineered revolution futile." He cannot see that such a course, even if it were successful, would result in profit to the German nation. Sir Harry Johnston has a third course to suggest, but apparently he does not hold out to his German readers the hope that even this would be fraught with success ; and it is to be feared that Germany will not profit greatly by his ideas on German Colonial expansion. His article is a delightful specimen of "chaff," and one is a bit surprised that a German publication bold enough to reproduce it has been found. From a "friend" of the Germans it reads particularly well. At the same time one would be greatly interested to know what Sir H. Johnston's real views on the expansion of Germany are. He has had every opportunity of forming views which should be valuable. He has travelled in almost every German dependency, and he is fully capable of telling the Germans something that would be to their advantage. The article from which we have quoted is to be followed by another in the same publication. In that probably will be found the essence of all his wisdom on this important question.

TO INDIA WITH A SKETCH-BOOK.

ONE of the most welcome additions to illustrated literature associated with travel to the East is Mr. Raven Hill's contribution to the current number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." Some of his sketches—in fact most of them—have been successfully reproduced. The view he gives us of Aden and some of its quaint denizens are among the best. Those of the Somali riding boy and of coaling at Port Said are among the worst, and we prefer to lay the blame on the man who reproduced them rather than on the artist who we know can draw and draw accurately. His "little thing in plumes" is perhaps not quite in good taste, but then there were holes in many people's manners at the Durbar. His pen description of Gilgit polo is almost as graphic as that from his pencil. The Gilgit teams, he says, played a game that had to be seen to be believed. Starting from the end of a narrow course boarded in at the sides, some twenty men galloped headlong down the field the leading man holding the ball and throwing it up into the air when half-way between the goals. From that moment the whole field became a pandemonium of galloping ponies and excited men, who worked with arms and legs and who seemed capable of anything except falling off. How any of them escaped destruction he considered a marvel, but their usual custom, he learnt, is to play up and down their own streets, so ponies and men are used to charging at full speed against a wall with an excited crowd following them up. How the ponies stood twenty minutes of this game was miraculous. The letter-press in the contribution is remarkably brief, but Mr. Raven Hill is a draughtsman not a scribe.

IT is understood that a despatch has been received from the Secretary of State sanctioning presidency house rent to the Executive Engineers, first grade, and to officers of similar rank in the Telegraph Department.

A DIYATALAWA correspondent writes to a Ceylon paper :—It is surprising that you have not announced the arrival, more than a fortnight ago, of Mr. Kelly, from South Africa, to persuade the Boer prisoners-of-war here to take the oath of allegiance. I understand that he has been sent here by Lord Milner and he has already had a talk with the prisoners-of-war with very satisfactory results.

A QUETTA CORRESPONDENT states that Major-General Smith-Dorrien is to take up the command of that District, vice Major-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, whose impending transfer to the Bengal Command has been a foregone conclusion from the time that it was evident that Sir George Luck would not return to India. Equally well has it been known for some time past that the present Adjutant-General, with whose health heavy office work does not agree, would be taking an early opportunity to exchange the Head-quarters Staff for a District Command : and when General Walter Kitchener became permanent at Lahore, it followed that the Quetta Command was in reserve for General Smith-Dorrien.

SEVERAL letters have recently appeared in our daily contemporaries, says the "Indian Planters' Gazette," suggesting the establishment of a tea-house or tea kiosk in the Eden Gardens and also in the New Market. The suggestion is not a new one. There are lots of enterprising men in this city who would supply the supposed want, if they thought it would pay them. They know but too well that although the idea looks well on paper, if put to a practical test it would prove a failure. "Experientia docet." The reason, simply because Calcutta is what it is. Complaints are also being made in print that the hotels and restaurants cannot supply drinkable tea and the blame is being thrown on the khansamah. Good tea, the best is there ; and if the brewing is at fault, it is the public who are to blame. Why do they not insist on the tea being brewed before their eyes, or brew it themselves ? Nothing easier,—they would then get a really good cup of tea. But they are far too lazy to take the trouble.

A BUFFALO census has been taken in the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and it seems there are now only 1,940 surviving representatives of the once ubiquitous monarch of the prairie. Reckless and wholesale destruction has almost annihilated the buffalo on his native soil, but he still roams in thousands over the northern plains of Australia. A century ago a few were let loose there, and they have multiplied to an astonishing extent.

THE Ladies' Empire Club, which was formally opened by Mr. Chamberlain last May, has moved into its new premises at 69, Grosvenor-street, during the present week. The new club-house is replete with every convenience, and promises to fulfil the objects of its founders, the Victoria League—namely, to provide a centre for meeting to ladies living in England or in other parts of the Empire and visiting London. During the coming season concerts, lectures, and entertainments will be given, and many most useful and interesting gatherings are anticipated.

THE Rev. Prebendary Currie, Principal of Wells Theological College, who died a week or two ago succumbed after an operation for appendicitis. Not only at Wells, but also at Cuddesdon, Oxford, and many other places, he will be much missed. He was a brilliant talker, a well-read student of theology, and a man possessing great power for influencing others, especially young men. Had it not been for the ill-health which beset him nearly the whole of his life he would have risen to far greater eminence. As it is, the comparatively short life was literally spent in the service of others.

TIME brings its revenges. A fortnight ago, the Royal Geographical Society held a centenary commemoration of the death of Queen Elizabeth. Exactly ten years ago the association was thrown into a state of commotion by a proposal to admit ladies to the membership. A fierce controversy followed in which a section of the associates protested that women had no claim to be considered as geographers. The majority, however, decided to make the experiment, and the result has been so successful that everybody quite agreed in the fitness of the recognition of "the greatest stateswoman of any race."

THE Welsh people, it would seem, are greatly gratified with the recent appointment of Chancellor Smith to the Deanery of St. David's. The fact that the appointment was offered to two other prelates, if not more, before it was accepted by Mr. Smith would seem to indicate that the office is not regarded as a sinecure. The new Dean's most notable work was accomplished as vicar of Swansea. He completely changed the ecclesiastical map of the town. From one unwieldy parish he converted the thriving port into seven parishes, each with a vicarage for the incumbent, and in addition raised £25,000 to give Swansea a church of cathedral-like dimensions.

THE LACK OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

THE PROBLEM.

We hear a good deal nowadays about the necessity of improved efficiency in the volunteers, but everybody connected with it knows that what the force wants in order to obtain this is an increase in the number, not of drills, but of officers. In March, 1898, the present Secretary of State for War stated in the House of Commons that the volunteers were then 1,304 officers short of their proper complement. As, by the latest return available, the force then numbered 7,896 efficient officers to 23,902 N.C.O.'s and rank and file, it follows that the War Office ideal was then one officer to rather more than twenty-four men. The last return issued shows that the number of volunteers of lower rank than officer had by the end of 1901 increased to 279,953, who would demand according to the standard of 1898 a total of 11,135 officers to look after them. Instead of this they had, by the same return, officers to the number of 9,223 only, showing a deficiency of 1,912 But this is by no means the worst of the case.

Since November 1, 1901—the date to which the return quoted is complete—the volunteer force has again decreased it is said by something like 50,000 men, which would bring it down to hardly 1,000 more than the total of March, 1898. Yet Mr. Lambton on the 9th of the present month stated without contradiction in the House that the volunteers were now, not 1,304 but 2,147 officers short of their present complement. In other words, the proportion of officers to men, instead of being 1 to 24, is now less than 1 to 30. If the defficiency continues to increase in the same ratio, it is plain that before long the force must melt away for lack of commanders.

Can it now be said, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," that the volunteer officer, taken as a whole, makes up in quality for what he lacks in quantity ? It may appear a paradox, but all history teaches us that troops like our volunteers require, not less, but more, leading than regulars. If it be true, as we are constantly told, that the average volunteer private is of higher intelligence than the average regular, he will be quicker to detect anything like hesitation or confusion in the orders he receives, and therefore more easily given to panic or unsteadiness ; while it is a truism to say that well-disciplined troops are easier to command than those whose habits of obedience only rest on some thirty drills a year. But the most cogent argument for the efficient officering of the volunteers lies in the fact that they will, by the very terms of their service, never be embodied save in the supreme crisis of the nation's fate. Only when our fleets have been decoyed away or destroyed, when our regulars and militia have proved themselves too few to annihilate or capture any possible invader, will the volunteers be called out as one man to meet an enemy in the field. If, in that last moment, the citizen soldier, "armed with imperfect education cursed with the rudiments of an imagination, hampered by the intense selfishness of the lower classes, and unsupported by any regimental association, as nine-tenths of our volunteers must necessarily be, is pitted, under officers whose sole instruction in the art of war has been picked up between whiles from their own adjutants and sergeant-majors, against the highly-trained and professionally-led soldiers of the Continent," the country may have cause to regret that it once thought any officer good enough for volunteer.

This, it may be said, is a rhetorical way of [illegible] it ; yet the figures supplied by the War Office show conclusively that the volunteer officer is not at any time as efficient as he might make himself. The number of officers who do not even earn the capitation grant for efficiency is not stated in the "Annual Return" made to Parliament ; but in certain crops it is said to be relatively very large. A "special grant" is annually given for those volunteer officers who have qualified for it by proficiency generally or in tactics, signalling, or supply. Among artillery volunteers, indeed, practically the whole of the officers are proficients, and the same may be said of the engineers and medical service. But when we come to the infantry, who make up the backbone of our volunteer army, we find that out of 6,725 efficient officers, only 5,621 earned the special grant in 1901 for general proficiency, only 1,239 passed in tactics, sixteen in signalling, and seven in supply. Nor is this much to be wondered at by those who know how the ranks of the officers, among rifle volunteers especially, are recruited. The country gentleman, or man of leisure, gravitates naturally to the militia or yeomanry, where he will meet his own neighbours and friends, and where—since the training consists of a few weeks of consecutive drills every year—the distance of his residence from headquarters causes him little inconvenience. But the volunteer officer—the "Saturday soldier" as he is called by Tommy Atkins—is always a townsman, and either an employer of labour who is given a commission in the hope that his employees may thereby be attracted to the ranks, or a man engaged in some business or profession with a taste for amateur soldiering that he is unable otherwise to gratify. In either case, he has little time to spare at his disposal, and it is not surprising therefore that he contents himself with the minimum qualification demanded of him.

It is not likely that, under existing conditions, and while the social status of the volunteer officer (as such) remains what it is, this will be altered. The trebling of the numbers of the yeomanry has already drawn away a considerable number of the better class who might otherwise have been expected to offer themselves for commissions in the volunteers, and so far from additional inducements in the shape of increased pay being held out to those who remain, it is said on all sides that a volunteer commission entails a greater expenditure than ever upon its holder. The proof of this may be seen in Mr. Brodrick's statement during the late debate that no less than 713 volunteer officers, or one-tenth according to Mr. Lambton's figures, of the whole number of the holders of volunteer commissions have resigned since May 1, 1902. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the volunteer officer of the future is not likely to have any more leisure at his disposal than the volunteer officer of the present, and the only thing to do is to give him the best training possible in the time. Here it may be said that the training of a volunteer officer under present conditions is in every way opposed to that of his regular brother. The volunteer, unlike the regular, never gets a chance in any of those "little wars" in which we are always engaged, and which form one of the sharpest schools for individual responsibility and initiative. He is never gradually trained in habits of command by service on detachment duty. And while the regular, unless he enters through the militia, gets his three years' steady training at Woolwich or Sandhurst, the volunteer has to put up with at most three months more or less spasmodic attendance at the school of instruction of his brigade. In country corps, it is said that even this amount of preliminary instruction is dispensed with, and the civilian, so soon as he can be fitted with his uniform, bursts upon his command a full-fledged leeder of men, and is then, and then only, set to learn the goose-step the rudiments of musketry, and the method of maintaining such discipline as the corps to which he is appointed may chance to be blessed with. The historic case of the volunteer officer—a plumber by trade, by the way—who was called 'Charlie' by the rank and file and thought carpet slippers on parade a convenient wear for his men, seems to be the direct result of such a mode of training.

No official snubbing or neglect has, however, yet been able to rid us of our inveterate habit of helping ourselves, and some of our most popular volunteer corps have ensured, as far as may be, the thorough training of their officers by compelling them to pass through the ranks. Service in the ranks, since the time of Napoleon, has been recognized as one of the best trainings for the future officer, and when it does not interfere with social distinctions this has received official sanction in every army but our own.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

COMPANY CONSTITUTED.

GERMAN AND FRENCH DIRECTORS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Imperial Ottoman Bagdad Railway Company has been formally constituted at Constantinople. The capital of the Company is to be 15 million francs.

One of the managers of the Deutsche Bank is President. The administrator of the Ottoman Bank in Paris is vice-president.

The British Director has not hitherto been appointed.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

PRETENDER CAPTURES A FORTRESS.

GARRISON BESIEGED FOR A WEEK.

The Pretender's forces after a week's siege assaulted and captured the fortress of Frajana close to Melilla where the garrison has taken refuge.

The Sultan's uncle Amrani commanding the Riff country fled to Melilla before the siege began, and repeatedly but vainly appeared with reinforcements.

THE ALLIES IN PEKING.

FIGHT BETWEEN AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS.

BAR ROOM BRAWL AND A STREET RIOT.

Reuter's Pekin correspondent telegraphs that a street fight between 100 Austrian and German soldiers being the result of a bar room row has taken place in Pekin. Bricks, clubs, and knives were used, and several men were taken to hospital, German and Austrian troops fixed bayonets and cleared the streets.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT TO ALGERIA.

DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

[redacted] dispute with M. Combes.

THE KING'S TOUR.

HIS MAJESTY LEAVES GIBRALTAR.

The King has left Gibraltar escorted by six warships.

THE REINA CRISTINA RAISED.

REMINDER OF SPAIN'S DEFEAT.

SEA GIVES UP ITS DEAD.

The Americans have raised the Reina Cristina, Admiral Montojo's flagship sunk by Admiral Dewey at Manila.

Eighty skeletons were found aboard. There were fifteen shell holes in the vessel's hull.

The Americans offered to give a funeral with naval honours, but the Spanish propose taking the bodies to Spain.

YUNG LU'S SUCCESSOR.

PRINCE CHING APPOINTED.

Advices from Peking state that Prince Ching has been appointed to succeed Yung Lu.

[Prince Ching succeeded the late Marquis Tsing as President of the Admiralty Board, and in February, 1894, he was elevated by Imperial Decree from a Prince of the second to one of the first order. At the time of the Japanese war he was titular Commander-in-Chief of the Peking Army, and he petitioned for leave to lead his forces against the enemy, which was not granted. During the Anti-foreign troubles of three years ago, as President of the Tsingli Yamen, Prince Ching gained a reputation for courtesy and amiability, and it was understood that he exercised his influence towards restraining the violence of his colleagues.]

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS AND RUSSIA.

EXCITEMENT AT SOFIA.

The Bulgarian Government is experiencing difficulty in preventing an Anti-Russian demonstration at Sofia in consequence of the Consular reports recently mentioned.

These reports, published in St. Petersburg, were to the effect that the Revolutionary Committees were determined to frustrate the reform measures. The reports are greatly resented by the Bulgarians.

EASTER AT HOME.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 13th instant, states :—

It was the driest Easter known for years. Friday and Saturday were fine, but to-day we had a bitter northerly wind with hail and slight snow in London and heavy snow in the Midlands and the North. There was an exceptional holiday exodus.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

The Bengal Government have addressed the Calcutta Corporation on the subject of the improvement scheme with special reference to the Secretary of State's suggestions. The gross cost of constructing roads is estimated at 477 lakhs of rupees to which must be added administration expenses of the Trust, viz., 291 lakhs, which will be recovered by resale of lands or the imposition of frontage rates. In order to provide funds for the scheme it is proposed :—(1) That Government shall make a grant of 50 lakhs from Imperial revenues ; (2) that loans to the extent of 233 lakhs shall be raised under Government guarantee for which however the Municipality be directly responsible ; and (3) that the Corporation shall make up any balance which may be found necessary. The Secretary of State points out that the estimates are uncertain, and that provision should be made for any payment which may be necessary to meet the interest on loan or for other purposes. He considers also that the responsibility of the Corporation should be more definitely fixed before the initiation of the project, and that it should be bound by legislation which it is necessary to introduce for the formation of the Trust to pay a certain sum annually to the credit of the Trust. He, therefore, requires that before a contribution is given by the Imperial Government, and before a Government guarantee is given for loans which are to be raised, the Corporation should be bound by legislation to pay, in addition to other contributions, a contribution of at least 1 1-2 per cent. of the total rateable value of holding in the city, and that power should be given to recover at once any sums necessary to pay interest on loans in case the Trust should not at at any time have sufficient funds for the purpose, the Corporation being at the same time authorized to make good the deficiency if necessary by the levy of a special tax which may be approved by Government. He also requires that a new tax on petroleum should be imposed, and be paid over to the Trust, and that there should be no limitation on amounts to be paid by the Corporation.

THE BORDER MILITIA.

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

In view of the large increase to be made in the Border Militia the Government of India have decided that the enlistment of Mahsud Waziris in Baluch regiments shall be held in abeyance for the present.

PRIVILEGES OF MILITARY CLERKS.

EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX.

It has been decided to exempt soldier clerks in command headquarters offices and the offices of the quartermaster-general and inspector-general of artillery in India from the payment of income tax where the salary does not exceed five hundred rupees monthly, the principle adopted being that only appointments reserved by rule or practice for soldiers are eligible to carry this privilege.

THE JHELUM CANAL COLONY.

LAND GRANTS FOR NATIVE ARMY.

Eighty thousand acres have been set aside in the Jhelum Canal Colony for military grantees, some 44,000 acres being for cavalry grantees who will be required to undertake horse-breeding. The bulk of the grants go to the Punjab Command, but certain of them are reserved for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay regiments and for the Hyderabad Contingent and the Viceroy's Bodyguard. Hospital assistants who fulfil the necessary conditions are also eligible.

FATAL POLO ACCIDENT.

Lieutenant R. Chawner, 2nd Welsh Regiment, died at Sabathu yesterday from a polo accident.

PRINCIPAL VETERINARY OFFICER IN INDIA.

Veterinary Colonel Mathews has taken up the appointment as Principal Veterinary Officer in India

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

The date of the Prince of Wales' visit to India is still uncertain. There is no authority for the statement in circulation to the effect that he comes out in October next.

THE COLLISION ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

BANGALORE, APRIL 14.

It now transpires that the alleged cause of the collision of the goods trains between Kadur and Devanur stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway the other day was line-clear signals being wrongly given so that one train ran into the other coming round the curve and when only a short way from the station. The damage to the rolling stock and goods is estimated at about Rs. 10,000. The magisterial inquiry has concluded, but the departmental inquiry is still proceeding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The Inspector of Gymnasia in India visits Poona on 11th May.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Thackeray to be in Command of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Karachi, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley transferred to Barrackpore.

An exchange on roster of Indian service is notified between Lieutenant-Colonel Battersby and Major Pocock, both of the Army Medical Corps.

Captain Bidie to act in medical charge of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain Fleming on leave. Lieutenant Robb officiates for Captain Bidie in the 2nd Lancers.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

POONA, APRIL 14.

The following are the dates of moves of the troops which have been ordered recently :—2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, leave Hingoli on 20th April, and arrive at Sirur on 5th May. 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, leave Jalna on 20th April by rail, and arrive at Poona Ghorpuri troop siding on the morning of the 22nd idem. The 17th Bombay Infantry leave Poona in two special trains at 19-20 and 20-20 on the evening of the 23rd instant, and arrive at Bombay at 6-30 and 7-30 the following morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ANOTHER PROSPEROUS YEAR.

THE GROWING TRADE OF THE PORT.

PREVIOUS RECORDS ECLIPSED.

AT the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant the chairman, Mr. W. C. Hughes, submitted a statement in reference to the revenue results of the year 1902-03. The statement, as will be seen, shows that the revenue exceeded all previous records and the trade of the Port continues to increase. The following is the memorandum prepared by Mr. Hughes :—

The year which closed on Tuesday last has been a very prosperous one for the Port Trust Finances. In the previous year the total revenue was a little over Rs. 55 1-2 lakhs (Rs. 55,59,000) and we were able to refer to it as a record year—the previous maximum having been Rs. 53 1-3 lakhs (Rs. 53,38,000) in 1899-00. In the year just closed the receipts were Rs. 59,12,391 or a little under 59 1-4 lakhs, showing an increase of more than 3 1-2 lakhs over the previous maximum.

The following statement shows the receipts as compared with the Budget Estimate and with the actuals in 1901-02 :—

	Revised Budget estimates for year 1902-03.	Actuals in 1902-03.	Actuals in 1901-02.
General Accounts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bunder properties including land	21,69,052	23,11,614	21,27,049
Prince's and Victoria Docks.	26,62,125	29,06,174	27,60,689
Merewether Dry Dock	1,36,000	1,66,277	1,46,872
Interest and Miscellaneous.	1,09,300	1,21,776	1,24,084
Total	50,76,677	55,05,841	51,58,694
Port Department	2,10,000	2,09,926	2,03,883
Pilotage Department	1,87,000	2,01,624	1,96,608
Total	54,73,677	59,17,391	55,59,185

The actual receipts are greater than the Budget by Rs. 4·44 lakhs of which Rs. 3,09,000 is in increased receipts from charges on goods, Rs. 49,000 is in ground rents and Rs. 25,000 in ware-house rents. The Budget was framed on the actuals of the calendar year but the actual trade was considerably larger, there being improvement under imports in iron, machinery, hardware, and kerosine oil, and under exports in Manganese ore, grain, and seeds. The improvement was spread over nearly every month in the year, but the trade in March was exceptionally heavy, the receipts in that month having aggregated Rs. 6·87 lakhs against Rs. 5·50 lakhs in the previous year.

The aggregate tonnage of vessels docked in the Merewether Dry Dock for the first time exceeded 500,000 tons the previous maximum having been 464,000 tons.

The expenditure accounts have not yet been made up, but it is estimated that the surplus for 1902-03 will amount to a little over Rs. 4 lakhs (4·10) after allowing for special grants for contingent works, dredging basins and channels, removal of wrecks, and for increases due to the cost of handling and supervising the larger trade.

These are the bare results of the year, and it will be admitted they are in every respect most satisfactory. It is proposed to hold over the review of the trade of the year until complete statistics are available as owing to the large trade in March a review based on the statistics of the 11 months ending February might prove misleading.

The surplus of the year will, if the proposals now before Government are approved, be added to the Revenue Reserve Fund which will then stand at nearly 20 lakhs.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE SANGLI GADI.

THE "Mahratta" writes :—The mystery that seems to hang over the succession to the Sangli Gadi is somewhat suspicious. It is now more than a year since the late Chief, Shrimant Tatya Saheb Patvardhan, died. And the Gadi has remained without a rightful occupant for this long period. Not that the administration of the State has suffered or come to a stand-still thereby. For even if a rightful occupant were nominated already, he would be a minor and the administration must go on pretty much in the same way as it is now doing. Political Agents have by this time thoroughly mastered the secret of conducting administrations of Native States during inter-regnums and minorities pretty satisfactorily by the agency of chosen karbharis and administrators. But it is regarded as an inauspicious thing at best to have a State Gadi without a rightful occupant therefor; and the succession to the Sangli Gadi is such a simple question, even from the political aspect of it, that there would appear to be no justification whatever for continuing the present theoretical anarchy. The selection of a boy, when an adoption has to be made to a late male occupant of a State Gadi, may sometimes be a matter of difficulty ; but in the case of the Sangli State even that difficulty is absent. There is already in the Sangli ruling family a boy whose great-grandfather was adopted into it; and the late Chief leaving no lineal male heirs behind him, this boy must naturally and rightfully step into his shoes. He has performed the funeral as well as the anniversary ceremonies of the late Chief and must succeed to his earthly possessions. The position, we believe, is as simple as anything; and the mysteriousness with which it is invested unnecessarily by the unconscionable delay in its recognition by Government can only lead to public suspicions, rumours, accusations and special pleadings which might all be saved by the Government at once taking up the only straightforward course that can be possibly taken under the circumstances.

The facts are briefly these :—Chintamanrao Appasaheb, the first Chief of Sangli and the father of the late Chief, Tatyasaheb, had two sons both of whom died in his life time. To secure an heir to the Gadi and to console his daughter-in-law, he caused Bhaoo Saheb, a member of the Patwardhan family, to be adopted by her in 1834 with the sanction of Government. After this adoption, Appa Saheb himself got a son. Naturally enough, this son got preference over the adopted boy. But Appa Saheb informed Government that in the case of Tatya Saheb leaving no male heirs behind, Bhaoo Saheb or his descendants should succeed to the Sangli Gadi; and the Government promised to consider Bhaoo Saheb's claims should such an event take place. Bhaoo Saheb was in course of time made a first class Sardar, and a pension of 24,000 rupees a year was settled on him and his heirs. In fact he was treated himself or through his descendants, as being the prospective heir to the Sangli Gadi. Bhaoo Saheb had a son Baba Saheb and two grandsons, Appa Saheb and Bala Saheb; Appa Saheb died during the life-time of Baba Saheb, and Bala Saheb was given in adoption to the Miraj Gadi. Appa Saheb left behind him two sons, who are thus the only persons entitled in the order of seniority to the Sangli Gadi ; the elder of the two having, as stated above, performed the funeral as well as the anniversary ceremonies of the late Chief of Sangli. Both these were often kept with him by the late Chief, and have been associated by the public at large with the succession to him.

Bhaoo Saheb and Baba Saheb made strenuous efforts in their own days to get the Gadi secured to them. But justice as well as sentiment was against any actual displacement of Tatya Saheb, and though the recognition given to Bhaoo Saheb in 1834 weighed with the British Government heavily, still in rejecting his claim to displace Tatya Saheb, the Government defended their action as a mere matter of prudent State policy to carry out the last wishes of an esteemed and loyal friend who had deserved the best thanks and even the gratitude of the British Government by his invaluable assistance to them in times of difficulty. They, however, promised to consider Bhaoo Saheb's claims if Tatya Saheb died without lineal male issue. That contingency having now occurred, the considerations of justice range exclusively on the side of Bhaoo Saheb's descendants who have now a natural place in the family and an absolute right to succeed to the Gadi under the rules regulating succession to Treaty Chiefs. The question of succession is thus a simple one, nor are there involved any circumstances requiring any extraordinary Act of State being done to deprive the boys, we mean of course the elder of them, in the first instance, of their right to succeed to the Sangli Gadi. And consequently, every day that passes without a settlement of the question and an announcement of the only just and right solution of it, is calculated to lead to dark suspicions which may as well be avoided. Rather unenviable has been the reputation of the Government of India latterly in its policy towards Native States, and we do not think the Government need add to it by their apparent hesitation to dispose of the question of the succession to the Sangli Gadi in a straightforward manner. Not only the subjects of the Sangli State but even those of the Southern Mahratta Country are looking forward somewhat eagerly to the decision of the Government in the matter ; and we hope that it will be only such as will win for them the credit of having done the only right thing possible.

FIRES AT BHAVNAGAR.

THE LOSS AT DURBAR GHAD.

OUR Bhavnagar correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The correct estimate—only for the buildings—of the loss incurred by the fire which broke out in the Durbarghad is five and a half lakhs of rupees as published by the municipal authorities. The road is 52 feet wide, and yet the fire caught the opposite row very quickly. To make this road wide five lakhs were given by the Durbar as compensation to the owners of the respective shops, with the sole object of reducing the danger of fire spreading to the Durbarghad. Two of the shops belonging to Mr. Badani were insured for Rs. 20,000. Another merchant Jootha Valjee had insured his goods for Rs. 7,000.

Last night a fire occurred in the Kanbiwada at about 7 p.m. Fortunately the fire appliances arrived quickly on the spot, and the flames were arrested. The adjacent houses escaped being burned only by their being pulled down. Two big houses were burned down. Another fire was discovered in a house in the back street of the grain market at 11 a.m. The people flocked to the scene and at once unroofed the adjacent houses. In the meantime the fire pumps which were still working at the Durbar ghad came up and immediately began to play on the flames. The fire was soon got under control, only one big house being burnt. The people are in much apprehension as now and then an alarm of fire is raised. On the occasion of the last fire some one walked away with a trunk belonging to the inmates of an adjacent house. This box contained valuables worth Rs. 900.

RETIREMENT OF A RAILWAY POLICE OFFICER.

KHAN SAHIB MANOCKSHAW DHUNJEESHAW DOCTOR, Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, who acted off and on as Superintendent of the same police, retired on pension this month after a service in the department of forty-one years. Mr. Manockshaw began service as a writer in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Broach during the early sixties, and rose to the highest office a native of India can aspire to in the service. He had served under twenty European officers, every one of whom, in his annual or special reports made to Government, had nothing but words of high praise for the manner in which he discharged his duties. It was Major Payne Barras, who strongly recommended Mr. Manockshaw to Government for an officer's place in the police, of which he was at that time the Superintendent, and as Mr. Manockshaw's services had been frequently acknowledged both by Government and the Railway Company, he was appointed an Inspector of the force, an office which he filled all these years to the entire satisfaction of his employers. From the annual reports submitted to Government, it appears that Inspector Manockshaw not only safeguarded the interests of the Railway Company by securing general efficiency in the department, but he was also foremost in rendering signal services at the time of accidents even at the risk of his own life and limbs. Some of his pursuits after criminals, and his scouring the country after professional robbers and thieves, whom he invariably succeeded in running to earth, read like so many romances. The Railway Company many a time acknowledged the services rendered by him in connection with some of the civil suits brought against them by land owners in the Thana District and by consignors of goods for damages. Many a claim had been made against the company which, through the detective ability and exertions of Mr. Manockshaw, were found to have been fraudulently brought before the court, and he had thus been the means of saving thousands of rupees to the company. The then Superintendent of Police, in his report to Government, bore testimony to the fact that these cases had been very admirably and cheaply conducted by the police. The most active man in these cases—and the person the company and Government, it is hoped, will reward and recognise in this particular business—is Mr. Inspector Manockshaw. By way of appreciation of Mr. Manockshaw's services, he was on three or four occasions appointed to act as the Superintendent of Railway Police.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT ADEN.

THE following is the text of the address presented to H. E. Lord Northcote on his arrival at Aden :—

Your Excellency,—It was only a few days ago that we learned from our worthy Resident, Brigadier-General P. J. Maitland, C.B., of your Excellency's intended visit to this port, and we received the news with mixed feelings of surprise and gratitude. The surprise comes from the fact that after the lapse of an interval of 20 years, we should have been honoured by a visit from his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and our gratitude springs from the fact that notwithstanding the most anxious times your Excellency has in Bombay Presidency as regards plague and famine, nevertheless your Excellency has made it convenient to come over here to study on the spot various questions affecting the well-being of Aden. We sincerely trust your Excellency's visit will be productive of good results as regards the easy and cheap means of communication with the interior which is the greatest desideratum for keeping up the commercial prosperity of the port, and to enable it to hold its own against the neighbouring ports that are steadily rising into importance owing to the railway communication with the interior. Now permit us to offer our most hearty welcome both to your Excellency and to Lady Northcote, and though we are not able to offer you a welcome befitting the high office you hold, owing to the short notice we received of your intended visit, yet we beg to assure your Excellency of the great pleasure it affords us to see you on our shores, and we sincerely wish you a pleasant stay in this port. Wishing your Excellency a long life and a very useful career, we finally lay our loyal homage at the foot of the throne of his Majesty the King whom your Excellency represents.

THE TROUBLE IN THE MALDIVES.

A DESCRIPTION OF MALE.

FROM all accounts Male, the capital of the Maldives and the seat of Government, must be a very pleasant place to live in. You have no money troubles there. The Maldivians still hold to the primitive practice of doing business by the exchange of goods, fish being the principle article bartered. Male is 420 miles distant from Colombo ; and it can hardly be credited, one in a group of 12,000 islands ! It measures a mile in length and three-quarters of a mile in breath. The Maldivians are chiefly interested in trade with Ceylon, There are no Europeans there ; and a white man is never seen there save when one of our men of war makes one of its visits to the islands. But though primitive in many respects, Male boasts of twelve bicycles, and though it has not been ascertained that the present occupant of the throne indulges in this form of exercise, yet it would be strange if he had not succumbed to the fascination of the wheel.

The residence which the young Sultan occupies is comparatively palatial. Built eighty years ago, its main entrance is guarded by the Sultan's troops ; and it possesses the additional safeguard of being difficult of access. As one who has been there describes the operation of entering the royal palace, "You have to go round in a circle (does one ever go otherwise in a circle ?) and it's a regular maze to get into it." In addition to this residential pomp and splendour, the Sultan boasts among his dependants a prime minister, and a collector of customs, and no doubt there is a minister of war who juggles with phantom army corps. The present head of the Government, or the Sultan as he claims to be, is a young married man, with one son. He cannot speak a word of English. He does not appear to regard his office as altogether a bed of roses ; while naturally he is of a nervous temperament.

The Maldivians are noted for the unique rush-mats which they make. These mats are not sold in the islands, but are frequently presented to visitors as souvenirs of the islands. They are said to be worth £5 a piece.

* * *

MR. SCOVELL'S YACHT Godwit left Bombay on the 24th March, and arrived at Mangalore on the 28th making about 100 miles per day, in spite of a slack breeze. It proceeded to Cannanore on the 29th and from thence went to Tellicherry, where Mr. Scovell landed and took train for Bangalore. It left Tellicherry on the 1st instant and arrived off Mangalore on Thursday night the 2nd instant, the voyage occupying two days owing to adverse winds. The Commander (Captain Evans), states that he should have proceeded straight to Karwar, where he was under orders to go to meet Mr. Scovell from Bangalore, but owing to an accident had to go into port at Mangalore for repairs.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary adjourned meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were present : General Sir James Willcocks, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr A. G Viegas, Mr. Sasoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Board recorded a Government Resolution, sanctioning the Budget Estimates for the year 1903-1904 and resolved to ask Government to sanction the raising of the new loan.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS.

A Circular on the draft of conveyance as prepared by the Board's solicitors in respect of exchange of lands at Mayo Road was approved.

PLANTING OF TREES.

The Board sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 805 and Rs. 288 for planting trees six feet away from the east compound walls of the new bungalows erected on the Marine Lines.

IRREGULAR STRUCTURES.

The Board considered circulars on a memorandum by the Chairman reporting that servants' quarters on plot No 8 Marine Lines, had not been erected in accordance with their orders. It was resolved that the structures should be pulled down and rebuilt.

LIGHT HORSE RIDING SCHOOL.

The Board resolved to lease a site at Marine Lines to the Bombay Light Horse for their Riding School at a nominal rent.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned to Friday next.

THE COOK AND THE SAILOR.

STORY OF A CRUISE TO KATIAWAR.

We decided that we would like a cruise for 10 or 12 days as the climate was ideal for yachting, and we were a little fed up with the Flag of "right and righteousness ;" and, as I knew a Raj, about 400 miles dead to windward, which was a land of "might and mystery," I thought it would be quite a nice change from a town of grave and reverend saigneurs and city fathers full of intelligence and rhetoric, to a port in the heel of a native State, where most of the men wore silver-hilted knives in an open purse in front of them, and the wives could be bought for two figures and sent to sleep for one if the hen crowed too loud. The "San Toy" was fully victualled—from the Sinhalese cook's packet of arsenic in case master was a nuisance, to master's well-sharpened mast-knife (that can run through wind pipe and let the air into a jugular without messing fingers) in case master found his heels and head tapping the deck after dinner. So off we went on the last of the ebb, comfy and happy, understanding each other like all Ceylon residents should, Only cooky did not quite understand the customs of the teak forests and the Gir Ranges, where a sahib is looked upon with the prehistoric ideas of 300 years ago; and a cook can be turned into meat for from 5 to 15 rupees, and no traces left or interest taken in the matter—all the same as they work off sahibs in the land where the "hat crown and spur leather" have changed places. We had very bad weather crossing and re-crossing the Gulf, with spring tides running north, and a sporting breeze blowing south. The "San Toy" is an ideal boat, both in light airs and calms, and in strong, bucking beam seas, she rides the strongest water, and I have never seen her THUMP a sea unless through the mismanagement of the helm.

Notwithstanding her ladyship's sweet behaviour cooky got the hump, and on her third leg across the Gulf announced his intention of stiffening. As we were close to port, and entering with a corpse dressed in a comb and comboy might have led to all sorts of difficulties with the Custom-house authorities, and I had no letters of introduction to smooth matters, I had a Legislative Council of the three Tamil crew ; and we decided that half a pint of raw three-star would make most dead "dogs" bark so ought to bring the cook back to his oats. Cooky was very naughty, and it took the four of us to drench him ; and it was now the mast-knife came in useful in inducing him reluctantly to be brought back to take an interest in mundane affairs. We made our port, and started for the "Back of Beyond." Our camp lay due north on the banks of the river that divides the agricultural districts from the noble teak forests which run back to the Gir Ranges, the home of the most lovely cattle, and "it is nice" to stroll through a herd of them, shouldering and pushing them aside. I tried to move a 17-hand buffaloe-bull that had got mixed up with a lot of Gir cows. He became very cross, and I raised my foot to catch him in nostrils as he dropped his wicked horns at me, when a little nipper, dressed only in a silver chain and a pair of bangles, and about 3 feet high, with a shriek of "Nee nee, sahib," flew at the monster, armed with a wand about as thick as your little finger, and literally smacked him off, after which he turned round and salaamed by picking up a handfull of earth and putting it on his head. We got to camp, a special bullock-cart with a real, smart, trotting pair bringing out the cook, and Tambiah—one of my own folk, a real sailor-man. You send him off to the mail and he'll bring on shore a whole family and not loose a thing or make the English maid cross. He'll sit all night at the helm, in a close-reefed breeze, with the thermometer at 40°, and deprecate your taking the trouble to share your coffee with him. I once got knocked over-board in a strong sea, and he was at my elbow before I was wet—a pure Jaffna, Tamil, bred in brigs and small craft from the time he was knee-high. I don't know about trusting him with untold gold, but he has very often engineered my finances with a bag of uncounted rupees. I do love the breed. They are the Rajpoots of the sea, and, as long as their sahib don't get jumpy, have absolutely no idea of fear. Tambiah only once volunteered a remark, and that was he thought sahib would be more comfortable if we furled the mizen and close-reefed jib and mainsail, as the night was very dark and the wind strong.

On returning from our first day's shoot, we found Master Cook had spent the time in sleeping, and gave us a very bad meal. I remonstrated with him, and told him he was practically in the hollow of my hand, and the Gir men would buy him off me for 10 dibs to take back to their ranges. He laughed at this; and Tambiah and I talked together. So I boxed cooky's ears and shook him by the throat. He promptly informed me I had burst his spleen and he was going to die : would I take a letter to H. E. the Governor of Ceylon from him ? I said, of course I would, and lent him pens and paper to write it. He accordingly made up a roaring fire, borrowed my rug, and lay down to die, after giving me an envelope covered with hieroglyphics. Tambiah and I again had a talk ; Tambiah said to me "Master remember sittiting on a red stone at lunch ?" I said I did, and that the infernal stuff had come off and spoilt my new Jodhpore breeches. Tambiah said : "Master spoil village god ; men angry. Why not kill and stuff cook and give him to village as new god ? He die of spleen, and it make him yellow and spoil skin ; I have mast knife and bag of rupees. In this country cooks only worth 10 rupees." I told Tambiah to fix the matter up with the villagers, and then we would finally arrange with the cook. In about an hour Tambiah returned grinning, and said, if I would throw the cook's comb in, they would give me 50 rupees ; so we went and saw the cook and told him what had been decided. He said he didn't care, and it was quite a matter of indifference to him how he died. I told Tambiah to fetch the mast-knife and a bucket. On their arrival, however, the cook informed me he rather thought I was his Good, and he would cook for me and never use arsenic as sauce for the food. And I must say he kept his word most loyally, and borrowed 10 pounds of me on our return to port, to buy fairings for his family. But Tambiah threw a little packet that felt like crystals (he found in vegetable basket) overboard, and we returned to civilisation and the city fathers, with a strong breeze and a new experience of life. Cook now says I am more to him than a bag full of fathers and mothers.—A. C. in the "Times of Ceylon."

THE CHARGE AGAINST A NATIONAL BANK OFFICIAL.

THE Police Magistrate of Colombo recorded further evidence on April 9, on instructions received from the Attorney-General's Department, in the case against A. B. Canjemanaden, who is awaiting trial before the Supreme Court, in the National Bank defalcation case. Mr. George de Saram appeared for the Bank, and Mr. J. E. R. Pereira for the accused. The witness examined was Mr. David Kydd, sub-Accountant of the National Bank. The accused, who is out on bail, was present in Court. Mr. Kydd, after detailing the nature of accused's work as ledger-keeper, said he checked accused's books on the 1st July last. Witness had the ledger with him and called out the names of the customers from it, while the accused, who had the balance book, read out the figures against each name. On reference to the balance book he found that on that date the balance standing to the account of Troup estate was Rs. 7,006·43, and to the account of Mr. C. J. Backhouse, Rs. 6,938. On reference to the ledger he found the two balances were Rs. 17,006·43 and Rs. 16,938·47, respectively. He was prepared to swear that the accused read out to him those figures, although they were not in the book he had. After the books were checked witness initialled the balance account book.

After the recording of the above evidence, the case was adjourned for the 20th instant, as the indictment is to be amended and a copy of it has to be served on the accused.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH CUP SEMI-FINALS.

THE BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GORDON BENNETT CUP CONTEST.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Contrary to general expectation, Bury have won their way to the final for the Association Cup, and the football world is full of discredited prophets, Mr. C. B. Fry amongst them. The Bury team this season cannot be compared for all-round playing strength with that which won the Cup three years ago, but it has the characteristic of its predecessors that it is a stout-hearted Cup-fighting combination. The dashing methods of the Bury forward line are inartistic viewed from the standpoint of those who admire Association football that is played with chesslike precision but they are often splendidly effectual and especially when, as on Saturday, there is a "rot" in the opposing ranks. No one will pretend that Bury played a brilliant game at Goodison Park—their football was mostly of a scrappy, illogical character,—but they won the game and won it very handsomely. They had the wind to fight against in the first half, and they might have been excused for going on to the field with their hearts in their boots. Their opponents had beaten them once before this season, their opponents had not lost a single goal against a Lancashire team this season, and their own sure goalkeeper, Monteith, could not play. The first half hour of the game suggested that the Villa would be able to win, but not with such ease as had been predicted. Then came a change. Bury got their lucky opening goal. After the interval Bury had the wind behind them. They scored a second and a third time, grew daring, and carried all before them. The Bury goalkeeper did not have to do as much in the first half as the swing of the game in Aston Villa's favour suggested that he ought to have had. In the second half he had very little to do, because the Aston Villa team had collapsed so completely that the ball rarely got behind the Bury backs. It was a game full of surprises, and Bury won it by one goal luckily scored, by one goal that George would certainly have saved if he had been in condition, and by one goal that was wholly to the credit of the Bury outside right who scored it. With the team that they turned out at Tottenham a fortnight ago Aston Villa might have saved themselves, but with Bache away, and Garratty very much off his international form, and M'Luckie hungering for supplies which his wings would not provide the Aston Villa attack was woefully disappointing, and that is how the game came to be lost. It is curious that the other semi-final should have resulted, like that at Liverpool, in a victory by three goals to none, and that the losing team should have suffered chiefly on account of a weak forward line. So poor a quintet as that which represented Millwall at Aston has rarely been seen in a first class match at the Lower Grounds, and it is not surprising that a quarter of an hour's play exhausted all the real interest of the meeting. The final match between Bury and Derby County at the Crystal Palace will not greatly excite the notorious prejudice of a London football crowd, and the game should be more pleasant in that respect. It will be, at any rate, a good open struggle, and Derby County perhaps will build some hopes on the supposed luck attending a third attempt. There were in the final tie for the Cup in 1898, against Notts Forest, and in 1899 against Sheffield United—the two seasons preceding Bury's only success.

The growth of interest in the Cup ties is strikingly illustrated by a comparison between the "gates" at Saturday's matches and those which are recorded in "The Real Football." The receipts at Goodison Park, where 47,000 people paid for admission, amounted to £1,825, and at Birmingham, where the attendance was 40,500, the amount taken was £1,485. One may contrast with these totals some of the experiences of Sheffield Wednesday in their struggle for the Cup. They had a tie against the Crusaders at Leyton in the eighties, and the total gate-money amounted to £15. The match cost the Sheffield team in expenses £24, and they actually received 8s. 4d. Another time the gate-money in which Sheffield Wednesday shared amounted to only £4. 15s. But these were days before professionalism had so largely developed the pounds, shillings, and pence interest in latter-day football. If Sunderland had only beaten Sheffield Wednesday on Saturday their hold on the League championship would have been made almost certain. Now there remains more room for speculation. The season that is waning has given many illustrations of the difficulties that are brought about by fluctuations in form. West Bromwich Albion, for example, played in excellent style up to Christmas. But they fell away in January and, having no reserve of strength, they had a very bad time in February, not winning a single match. As a consequence they are badly placed. Bolton Wanderers can scarcely be instanced as a team which has "fluctuated." It began its season as badly as might be, and has latterly shown some improvement ; but this has come too late to be of any service in saving their position in the First Division of the League. Aston Villa have fluctuated tremendously.

They did badly at the start, they improved sufficiently to revive memories of famous days that are gone, and it was by a sad degeneration that they lost their seemingly fine chance of carrying off the Cup. Sunderland seem to have profited best by the lessons of adversity. In their League matches they have been steadily improving since November, and except for the smash-up which the Villa gave them in the February Cup tie they have done exceedingly well. (The Villa forward line must have been in its very best form that day.) Now, with three matches in hand, Sunderland are only three points behind the leaders, and two of these points represent the difference which Sheffield Wednesday's one-goal victory on Saturday has made. The Sunderland goalkeeper Doig, is one of the oldest goalkeepers now engaged in first-class football, and it is greatly to his credit (and thanks also to the fine defensive play of backs like M'Combie and Watson) that Sunderland are in the position of having fewer goals scoredag ainst them than any other League team. Two Lancashire clubs and two Yorkshire clubs are in the semi-finals for the Northern Union Cup—Salford, Oldham, Hull, and Halifax. Salford had a game at Yorkso easy that it is scarcely worth detailed reference. In ten minutes the Salford backs asserted marked superiority behind the scrum, and Messrs and Bell scored tries. Lomas was another try-getter, and Salford ran up altogether a score of two goals and seven tries, against which York obtained only a dropped goal. The surprise of the round was the defeat of Runcorn by Halifax. For some weeks Runcorn have been unbeatable on their own ground, and when Halifax a short time ago won flukily after having the worst of the game, it was confidently felt that a repetition of the result at another meeting between the teams would be impossible. But the forward rushes and vigorous kicking of a typical cup-tie game displaced ordinary calculations and the result was decided by a goal kicked by Little from a mark by Hadwen.

The match at Richmond on Saturday between England and Scotland proved true to its traditions, and though Scotland were obviously the superior side, England played her best game of the season and only suffered defeat by a single score margin. In saying that England, on the whole, came out of the game with credit, that the performance of the English fifteen satisfied the supporters of "the Rose" and certainly surprised those who took a pessimistic view of England's prospects, it is necessary to add that English followers of the game, in view of the many defeats suffered since 1894, seem now to be content if England makes a decent show and escapes utter rout, either on score or on play, at the hands of her opponents. Saturday's defeat was, it is true, the nineteenth sustained in England's last thirty matches as against nine victories, but the play of the side was so strongly reminiscent of England's great past in Rugby football that if the lessons of the match be rightly learned and carefully applied there is no reason why England, with her vast resources, should not next season take her old and proper place at the head of the Inter-national table. It is true that on Saturday England lost to a side that would probably always beat the same English fifteen by a bigger margin than a dropped goal and two tries to two tries. But that is not the point. The object lesson of the match was that England can play the old game better than the new game, and that when her forwards forget all they have ever learned of the "hold and heel" game and go back to the traditional English style, they always perform far better. Against all three countries the English forwards played in this style last year, and England did better than she had done for some seasons. Against Scotland on Saturday England returned to her old game, and though her forwards were not the better pack they were never utterly routed as at Swansea, or all "at sixes and sevens" as at Dublin. They broke up quickly and got across and thus took their share in the defence. It is to be hoped that next season the last and greatest lesson of this season will be turned to profitable account. By their success Scotland not only regain possession of the Calcutta Cup, but having previously beaten Wales and Ireland, secure the International Championship which they held in 1901.

After providing a magnificent struggle, the championship match of 9,000 up for £100 aside, played at the National Sporting Club, London, ended on Saturday evening in a victory for Dawson by 300 points, the smallest number that the championship has ever been won by since the Billiard Association took it under its management. Both in the afternoon and evening there were large attendances of the general public, who took an intense interest in the match, which must have been a great strain on both players. Stevenson's splendid performance in the afternoon was particularly appreciated. At the commencement of play in the afternoon Dawson led by 776 points, scores standing at 7,501 to 6,725 in his favour. At his first attempt he increased his unfinished break from 15 to 178, and thus ere Stevenson had made a stroke he was 939 behind. However, notwithstanding this, he played in magnificent form, compiling a faultless break of 417 at his third visit to the table, the top-cushion Billiards being of the most perfect order. Dawson replied with 205, and then had a long period of inactivity, Stevenson meanwhile making breaks of 88, 53, 51, 139 and 81, his deficit then amounting to only 217. After this Dawson improved, and with 111 (unfinished) brought play to a close, his lead then being 360. Altogether Stevenson scored 1,061 to Dawson's 645 averaging 38 an innings to Dawson's 23. At the adjournment Dawson required 854 to win and Stevenson 1,214, the scores being—Dawson, 8,146; Stevenson, 7,786. At night a magnificent stuggle was seen, for Stevenson again played with the greatest determination. At one period only 148 points devided the two; but Dawson, playing up to his reputation for staying, followed Stevenson's breaks with breaks of equal value, and in the end won amidst the greatest enthusiasm by exactly 300 points. The high character of the closing night's play is emphasised by the fact that the average of Dawson, who scored 854 points, was 42, and Stevenson, who aggregated 914, just three points better. Dawson's best breaks, after increasing his unfinished effort to 137, were 139, 248, 75, 83 and 131 (unfinished), Stevenson's best being 105, 73, 113, 52, 294, 81, 55, and 64. There was a time in the play at night when Stevenson was playing so well that he looked all over a winner. The final scores were:—Dawson, 9,000; Stevenson, 8,700.

A sporting event of more than usual interest has been practically assured to the Sister Isle by the satisfactory progress in the Lords of the Enabling Bill. At this juncture a glance at the rules which govern the contest for the Gordon Bennet Cup, and at the past history of the race, will, therefore not be devoid of interest. The race to be run in Ireland next July will be the fourth contest for the International challenge cup presented by Mr. Gordon Bennett to the Automobile Club of France in 1899. Each competing country is entitled to be represented by not more than three cars, which must be constructed entirely in the country of origin. This rule admits of no relaxation, and extends not only to tyres, but even to such small details as sparking plugs and coils, Mr. S. F. Edge, who won the cup on his 40-h.p. Napier last year, would have taken part in the race of 1901, but was compelled at the last moment to substitute Michelin tyres for his defective British-made set. This change idqualified him from competing for the cup. The total length of the course must not be less than 550 kilometres (340 miles), nor more than 650 kilometres (400 miles). The weight of the car must be confined between the limits of 400 and 1,000 kilogrammes, or in other words, the maximum weight must be some 36 lb. less than a ton. The race is run, at the option of the defending club, either in the country to which the latter belongs or in France. The cup is always open to challenge, and can under no circumstances be won outright. The trophy itself, it may be added, is a singularly beautiful example of the silversmith's art, and seems te embody the very spirit of untiring flight. In the three previous contests the cup has been won twice by France, the victory being credited in both cases to a Panhard racer; while in the third and last race the British-built Napier secured the trophy. Neither America, Belgium, nor Germany has yet achieved honours in the race. and in the case of Germany no competitor has yet actually started, although both Benz, and Mercedes cars have been entered. On the whole the speeds attained in the cup contests have not compared favourably with those recorded in open races, such as the Paris-Bordeaux and Paris-Vienna events. Charron won the race of 1900 on the Paris-Lyons road with an average speed of 38·4 miles per hour. In 1901 Girardot secured the cup on another Panhard racer with an average speed from Paris to Bordeaux of 39·5 miles per hour. Edge's average last year was 35·9 miles per hour for the combined distances of Paris-Belfort and Bregenz-Innsbruck. With these speeds we have to contrast such achievements as Fourniers' average of 53 5 miles per hour in the Paris-Bordeaux race of 1901, and Jarrott's figure of 53·8 for the 310 miles of the Circuit des Ardennes.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Benson Lieut
rett Mrs
Baker Lieut R G
Brereton Mr and Mrs
runis Mr D H
Cooke Mr J V
Craig Mr J
Cotton Mr C F
Combe Genl B A
Courtney Mrs and Miss
Duffris Mrs
Edgerton Mr and Mrs
Elwin Rev Father
Edgerley Mrs and infant
Ennor Mr J E
Evans Miss A E
Ellard Miss Mabel
Forbes Knapton Capt H A
Ferrand Lt-Col E
Grange Mrs M and 2 children
Gordon Major and Mrs L A
Hole Mrs and infant
Hopper Mr E C
Harrison Mr W J
Hardy Mr H G
Johnstone Mrs
Kay Miss
King Major H T
Keen Lieut P H
Lloyd Capt K H
Leslie Mr A
Mallison Major W
McIver Mr J
McIver Miss A E S
Macdonald Mrs A
Neville Miss
Nemmo Capt
Purkes Miss
Penney Mrs J C D
Peterson Mrs
Panley Mr C
Roome Mrs R E and infant
Robertson Mr W J
Randall Mrs
Ross Mrs F R and infant
Shaw Miss A M
Stenitz Mr J J
Smith Miss M S
Stanitan Mrs Vernon
Scott Miss M
Stanford Major W B
Traill Mr and Mrs W H and infant
Tibbs Mr F R
Thelusson Lieut Hon H E
Tibbs Rev P J
Thompson Mrs C
Woodman Mrs
Wynch Mrs and 2 children

THE FAMINE.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province throughout India is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Central Provinces	39379	12783	52162
Total British Provinces.......	39379	12783	52162

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Central Provinces...........	40364	13667	54031	+1869
Total British Provinces.	40364	13667	54031	+1869

A CRIMINAL REFERENCE.

ARGUMENTS BEFORE A FULL BENCH.

A FULL Bench, composed of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Crowe, and Mr. Justice Batty, sat at the High Court yesterday to hear the arguments on a criminal reference made in the case of Leheruchand Dayachand, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, and others, who were charged at the fifth Criminal Sessions of 1902, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, with forgery of a document, using as genuine a forged document, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence, and were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The reference came up before their Lordships on a certificate of the Advocate-General who certified that, in his judgment, the following points alleged to have been decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe should be further considered by the High Court under the provisions of Section 26 of the Letters Patent of the Court. The learned Judge decided that the evidence of Shahabudin and Mudan Narayen was relevant with reference to the charges, whereas he should have ruled that it was irrelevant and should not have allowed it to be placed before the Jury. The learned Judge decided that the evidence of Lalloo Harilal, Chunilal Pitamber, and Sorabshaw Bomanjee Kapadia was relevant to the charges whereas he should have ruled that it was irrelevant. Assuming the evidence of these latter witnesses to be relevant, the learned Judge stated to the Jury that Gordhan Gopal had been corroborated by the evidence of these witnesses, whereas he should have directed the Jury that they were in effect accomplices, and that their evidence, in so far as it went to show that the first accused Leheruchand was the instigator of the false charges against Gabruchand Vastachand, was evidence upon which they could not safely act in corroboration of the evidence of Gordhan Gopal, The learned Judge omitted to point out to the Jury that there was in fact no evidence beyond the statement of Gabruchand and the accomplices to connect Leheruchand with the charge preferred by Rewabai, woman. The Judge refused to allow the accused Leheruchand, Bhabha, and Nemchand who were present at the time when the statement of Nemchand was taken in the house of Inspector Sloane, to state the circumstances under which the said statement was prepared, whereas he ought to have received such statements. The Judge decided that the statement of Nemchand was admissible as a confession made in the immediate presence of a magistrate, whereas he should have excluded the statement as being in effect a statement made in the bungalow of Inspector Sloane while in police custody, and not in the immediate presence of a magistrate, etc.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the accused Leheruchand, and Mr. Rustom Wadia for the accused Sorabjee Bhabha.

The Chief Justice: We wish the case argued on its merits.

Mr. Inverarity: Before judgment is delivered by the Court on points discussed last week?

The Chief Justice: Yes.

Mr. Inverarity enquired what evidence was to be dealt with?

The Chief Justice: Any evidence that you may think necessary.

Mr. Inverarity: Evidence which I objected to being read?

The Chief Justice: Evidence in your favour under Section 10. But we think it is admissible under Section 14.

Mr. Inverarity said assuming that their lordships would be of opinion that a portion of the evidence either the whole or a greater portion of the evidence he objected to was not admissible in the way it was put to the jury, he did not dispute their lordships' power to come to the conclusion adverse to the accused having regard to the way in which the accused was left to the jury; but he only submitted that it was converting a trial before jury into a trial before a judge, because he was assuming that the accused was left to the jury in the summing up in a totally wrong manner. The court had the power to review the whole case under the Charter, which included everything which was done including the way in which it was submitted to the jury. The way it was left to the jury was that there was one conspiracy to the different incidents of which their lordships' attention was called on the last occasion as forming a part. The learned counsel submitted that their lordships ought to deal with the accused in the same way as the Privy Council dealt with Dillet's case in 12 Appeal case. That was a case where a barrister-at-law at Honduras had been found guilty of perjury, and the Chief Justice of Honduras made some very improper observations in the summing up to the jury. He was not drawing any parallel between the summing up of the Chief Justice of Honduras and in the summing up of the present case, with the exception that the result in each case was that the case was not properly put before the jury. It was pointed out in the case cited that the summing up grossly misrepresented the case against the accused in that case, and that it was grossly unjust and unfair that a conviction should have been obtained by such means. Their lordships had the power to review the whole case to see how the case had been dealt with in the lower court, and if they thought that it was grossly unjust and unfair in the way the case had been left to the jury, their lordships ought not to practically direct a re-trial before them, but to quash the conviction. The learned counsel next cited the case of Queen vs. Nowrojee Dadabhoy, in which there were two charges brought against the accused in respect of one of which a confession was admitted, which the court held was inadmissible because it was induced by person in authority, and in revealing the case the court quashed the conviction with regard to the charge in respect of which the evidence had been improperly admitted without going into the merits of the case. Even upon the evidence that was properly admitted against accused, the latter ought to be acquitted, though their lordships were trying the case de novo. There was a good deal of evidence, which was not alluded to in the Advocate-General's certificate, which he contended was inadmissible and upon which he was now perfectly at liberty to argue that it ought not to be taken into account by the court. In reviewing the whole case de novo it was their lordship's duty to exclude any evidence which was not properly admissible against his client.

The learned counsel then gave a short outline of the facts of the case, stating that there were practically three different conspiracies against Gabruchund, the first one being called Lalu's case, the second Shabudin's case, and the third Rewabai's case. He submitted that the whole of the evidence was inadmissible against the accused, with the exception of one statement by Gordhun Gopal. In regard to Shabudin's case, a greater portion of the evidence was also inadmissible, on the assumption that Section 10 did not apply. With regard to Rewabai's case a great deal of evidence was inadmissible against the accused, unless the Court held that the case came under Section 10, upon which he had already submitted to the Court that there was no charge against the accused upon an indictment of any conspiracy between themselves and Rewabai. The learned counsel then began to read the evidence in the case, and in commenting upon the same said that if the Court excluded evidence which was inadmissible, it would be found that the whole case depended upon the evidence of Gordhun Gopal, who was undergoing a sentence in jail, and who was brought forward as an approver by the police. There were two matters relied upon as corroborating Gordhan Gopal, one was the payment of certain money made by the accused Laheru, which was proved to be for an innocent purpose, and the contents of three letters, which were again perfectly innocent in themselves. Gordhan Gopal had been transported for seven years, and as he was obviously anxious for a remission of the sentence, he consented to become an approver, and his evidence was therefore of a tainted character.

The learned counsel read at great length the evidence in the case, and observed that no one could believe or act upon the evidence of witnesses of that class, who were admittedly accomplices and were admittedly witnesses of the very worst possible description. Upon the oral evidence adduced in the case, his client was entitled to an acquittal. The learned counsel then refered to the evidence of certain sums of money by the accused in connection with the case. He contended that, as had been proved, the different sums were paid for innocent purposes, such as for buying ornaments, There was not a scrap of evidence to show that the payments were made in connection with the case, which rested entirely on the ingenious suggestions of the prosecution.

Mr. Jinnah, here stated to the court that he had been instructed to appear for the accused Khimjee.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing, said the suggestion of the prosecution was that those letters accounting for different payments were all fabrications. That again rested merely on the suggestion of the prosecution, which was contradicted directly by respectable merchants, one of whom spoke from personal knowledge of the documents, identifying them as having been received by his firm, The suggestion, therefore, that Sarabchand Hurrockchand was a party to the getting up of documents was absurd. Another suggestion was that Mr. Farreira, the solicitor, who defended the accused, was also a part and parcel of it, because he gave evidence which rendered it impossible for them to be forged. Some of these letters were received by him on dates when the accused were in jail. It was suggested that they were written in the Clerk of the Crown's office, and as Mr. Farreira was at that office he must have seen them written.

Mr. Jardine said it was never suggested that Mr. Farreira had anything to do with the forgery of the letters, or that he was cognisant of those letters being forged. No suggestion was made again at Mr. Farreira of any kind whatsoever.

Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Farreira was asked in cross-examination about the blue ink used in the office of the Clerk of the Crown. He continued that if the prosecution disclaimed any suggestion against Mr. Farreira the documents which were received by him from Paton were genuine, and not concocted for the purpose of being produced at the time of the trial as was suggested by the prosecution. It was impossible for the accused to have written those long and numerous letters in the presence of Mr. Farreira, the police officer who accompanied him, and three or four clerks sitting in the office of the Clerk of the Crown.

The Chief Justice: Were the accused in charge of anybody at the time?

Mr. Inverarity: They were in charge of the police.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee: Why should the documents be concocted at the office of the Clerk of the Crown?

Mr. Inverarity said he apprehended that as the prosecution thought the letters could not have been concocted in jail without the jailor knowing all about it in jail and sending them on to Paton for the purpose of being sent back to Bombay it was suggested by them that they were concocted at the office of the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr Justice Tyabjee: I should think that the office of the Clerk of the Crown is the last place where such documents can be concocted.

Mr Inverarity: There were so many people present at the office.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee: The accused must have brought papers to the office because the papers on which these letters have been written are such as cannot be obtained at that office. The papers were ordinary thin papers.

Mr. Inverarity: I am informed that it is a regular Bania paper, whatever it might mean.

The learned counsel then proceeded to deal with evidence regarding the tempering of certain witnesses in the case.

In the course of argument, the Chief Justice said he remembered a case which arose in Calcutta when he was there, in which certain witnesses had been examined before the magistrate and were coming up before the sessions, but during the interval counsel engaged in the case had gone down to the place and seen witnesses perfectly innocently, and questioned them as to what their evidence was, The Advocate-General moved for contempt of court and to have the counsel struck off the roll, but a lenient view of the case was taken by the Full Bench of which he (his lordship) was one, and counsel was only reprimanded.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee said there was a case before the late Sir Charles Sargent, in which the old London and Bombay Bank was concerned, and in which the liquidator had paid money to a witness to tell the truth, because he would not tell the truth without something being paid to him. That fact came out at the hearing before Sir Charles Sargent, who held that the payment of money to a witness to tell the truth was no offence.

Mr. Inverarity said he had discussed the question with the late Sir Charles Sargent, though not in court, and the conversation was exactly the same as stated by Mr. Justice Tyabjee. He thought that it might be foolish or technically a contempt of court to tamper like that with a witness; there was nothing morally wrong in it.

The Chief Justice said that the learned counsel's argument assumed that what the witness was going to say was false.

Mr. Inverarity admitted that it was so.

After some further argument, the case was adjourned till this morning.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 4th April:—Mir Sufdar Hussein, gentleman, and George Thomas Webbe, medical practitioner, both of "Asad Bagh, Hyderabad (Deccan), for mattress bedding for horse stalls, tents and other places. Collinson Shorrock, weaving master, residing at Camp road, Ahmedabad for improvements in humidifiers. Carl Christian Zoger, master miller, of Bullenhuserdamm 51, Hamburg, Germany for improvements in the hulling or shelling of cereals and apparatus therefor. Joseph Lena, engineer of 132, Queen Victoria street, London, Robert Harben Whitellegg, locomotive engineer, of Stuart House, Upton Lane, Forest Gate, Essex, and Frederick Nolan Baker, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery of the Ordnance College, Woolwich, in England for improvements in railway couplings. Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of West View, 18, Wellington road, Withington, near Manchester, Lancaster, England for improvements, in and relating to automatic fire extinguishers, Louis Joseph Renoyo, manufacturer, at Auch; Department of Gers, in France, for improvements in saucepans, Thomas Rooke, engineer Enmore Road, Newtown and John Thrush, miner. Silver Hill, New Canterbury road, Dulwich Hill, both in the State of New South Wales, Australia Garbage destructor. William Ewart Gladstone, officer in Government service, Public Health Department Office, Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, for improvements in hair pins. George Thomas Mawson, architect. residing at the Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay. for interchangeable centre adjustment. Levi Zeigler Leiter, capitalist, of Duport circle, Washington Columbia, United State of America An improvement in coking ovens, James Henry Reied, electrical engineer, of 538. Summer Avenue, Newark, State of New Jersey, United States of America, an for improved method of generating electricity James Alexander Main, engineer, of 31, Dalhoesie square, Calcutta for improvements in or relating to projectiles, B. L Rajak temporary engineer, state railway, at presen stationed at Jhind railway station, N W. Railway a. direct pressure wind mill. Ramsingh Dongarsingn formerley manager of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company. Limited, at present residing at Shoapuu, for improvements in warping machines.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH APRIL,

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and the Indus Valley and at Raipur, and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Is rising and is now slightly above normal at a very few places. The maximum ranged from 107° at Deesa, Khandwa and Nagpur to 82° at Dwarka and Jask, and the minimum from 66° at Jamnagar and Bangalore to 80° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and at Karachi, Jeypore, Bhuj, Indore, Bombay, Poona, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Colombo. Humidity has considerably increased at Belgaum, Bombay, Cawnpore and Sirsa.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Belgaum and Colombo.

Weather continues fine, though skies remain cloudy in some places.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

NOT in our time has such an event so greatly moved the Army as the tragic death of Sir Hector MacDonald, though military tragedies have not been rare. The case of Lord Clive comes to mind. As a young man in his teens Clive attempted to shoot himself, but the pistol twice refused to do its work, and Clive lived to found an Empire and then to take his own life, after all, at General MacDonald's own age. Two officers committed suicide through depression following upon the repulse at Bushire in the expedition against Persia 1867, and there is some resemblance between General MacDonald's end and that of Colonel Hobbs, who was associated with the suppression of the rebellion in Jamaica and took his life on coming home, where public feeling had been roused to a high pitch. A list of notable suicides within living memory includes four generals and three admirals; and among the admirals one finds the name of Admiral Fitzroy, under whom the Meteorological Office was founded. Colonel Gurwood, who edited Wellington's dispatches, also died by his own hand.

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MILITARY IMPRESSIONS FROM DELHI.—III.

BY COL. SIR C. E HOWARD VINCENT, M.P.

VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

There was not a large gathering of Indian Volunteers at the Durbar Military Camp—176 mounted under Col. Grey, and 634 infantry under Col. Goodwin, V.D. The distance and the expense were impediments; but both horse and foot were good representatives of the force. Much has been written about it of late. Unfortunately, the adverse events attending the visit of the representatives of the Volunteers of India for the Coronation prevented much being seen of them. There was also confusion as to their whereabouts, and many invitation from their comrades at home never reached those for whom they were intended. At first the Volunteers were to be at the Indian Camp at Hampton Court. This being a natural and proper arrangement was cancelled by cable, and the men told to make their own arrangements. Representations led to the first order being renewed. Telegrams in that sense went to Port Said. But it was then too late, and the Volunteers scattered themselves over London.

The first thought must be in considering the handful of whites set in the midst of 300,000,000 of Asiatics, surely every physically capable European man and boy. must be a Volunteer. The total number of European men, women and children throughout all India is estimated at 200,000, or one against 1,500, but 76,000 of the 200,000 belong to the European Army—one British soldier to about 3,000 of the population. If as would certainly be the case in the event of war with a formidable external foe, a large proportion of the Army was on the frontier, the absolute necessity of every white man being trained to and practised in the use of arms becomes clear; it should be insisted upon in return for the privilege of residence and sharing in the great opportunities afforded by the British Sovereignty. This is the law in Netherlands India, irrespective of nationality. There are always many sources of fanatical outbreak even on the calmest surface. The recollections of the Mutiny and of recent events in other parts of Asia should be fresh still in the memory, and lead to the omission no of possible precaution. Europeans are scattered in very small numbers over the whole country, and no man can say when the need may not arise in some district or another. No doubt improved communications may bring more speedy help. But the need may be immediate. Lord Roberts with his forty years' experience, was anxious when Commander-in-Chief to prepare camps of refuge for women and children in case of need. He was frustrated by the advocates of the ostrich policy.

Happily an Inspector-General of Volunteers in India has lately been appointed in the person of Geo. Hill. His report for 1901-02 has been recently issued. It shows not only complete grasp of the matter in all its bearings, but just that sympathy with, and appreciation of, the efforts of Volunteer corps which does so much to encourage and lead them on to efficiency. It is, however, melancholy to read his statement:—

"The percentage of Europeans who are Volunteers varies very much in different localities. In Calcutta there is probably a larger percentage of Europeans who are not Volunteers than in any other place in India."

Again, the Inspector-General instances the Poona Volunteer Rifles with "no Europeans in the ranks," and says:—

"With the exception of the residents in Bombay, Poona, and Karachi, Europeans in the Bombay Presidency cannot join any Volunteer corps for the want of any suitable organisation."

These statements of fact are an unanswerable indictment of the patriotism, public spirit, and common-sense of the European community, not less than of the want of forethought and preparation on the part of the Government.

A noteworthy exception to this condition of things is found upon the railways. Gen. Hill says:—

"The large majority of railway employes have to belong to the Volunteer corps of their respective railways. It seems only reasonable that a man employed by a railway, or a commercial firm or mill should be requested to assist in defending the property of his employer in time of any disturbance. The Government may have to assist and reinforce some special railway that may be in difficulties, but under ordinary circumstances, the railways would have to take care of their own interests and property. The railways in India quite realise this, and practically all railway employes are enrolled as Volunteers.

These railway Volunteers make up over 11,000 men, or more than one third the total number of Volunteers in all India. They are reported as generally very efficient, and receiving very substantial encouragement from the directors to work on practical lines in the matter of military training. The Inspector-General especially eulogises in this direction the work under Col. Wynne, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, agent of the Bengal-Nagpur, consisting of the defence of a railway junction under Service conditions.

What is true as regards the railways holds good as regards every British bank and insurance institution, every tramway or steamboat company, every factory, mine, mill, or commercial house throughout India, and with still more force as regards all the civil establishments of the Government. But if men employed by railway or comercial firms should fit themselves for defending the property of their employers, the duty becomes trebly paramount in the case of the women and children of their families, and it is sad how much it is neglected. Certainly not one European in ten is a Volunteer. "A considerable number hold aloof from the movement," says the official report; "the total strength is small and it might reasonably be expected to be very much larger than it is."

The difficulties in the way are twofold. The first is the want of adequate Government support. Volunteering should not be attended by any expense to individuals so far as military training is concerned. And yet last year we find that the contribution of the State towards the expenses of camps was only 1 3-4 lakhs, leaving more than an equal sum (£13,000) to be paid by corps. One-third also of the expenses attendant upon field days had also to be paid by the men, involving in many cases an expenditure of one rupee by each individual for the privilege of attending a field day or ceremonial parade. There are also difficulties attending ranges and drill-halls. But the main and principal obstacle lies in the mixture of races. It has been truly said:—

"A composite corps composed of Europeans and natives is not likely to prove a success either in peace or war. In the case of Volunteers it is very likely to happen that the Europeans resign and the corps becomes a native Volunteer corps. The result is that natives are being armed and trained, while the Europeans are unarmed and untrained."

The remedy for this is that while affording the loyal native classes, and more particularly "the landed gentry and their sons, and men of local influence and property," every opportunity to join either native Yeomanry or Volunteers, no European should be able to plead lack of opportunity or want of means to do his obvious duty. But in giving not only extra countenance and support to Volunteering but also marking displeasure at the failure of an individual to serve whenever an appointment or favour is in question, the Government should take advantage of the opportunity to do away with one or two vicious practices long since discarded in Great Britain, such as the election of officers and inability of the commanding officer to dismiss an inefficient member if the Government of India shows itself more in earnest in connection with the Volunteer Force, it is quite certain that private employers will follow their example. Indeed, the London Board of the Kolar Gold Fields gives already a capitation grant of £1 per man as a supplement to the Government grant. Those directors are wise in their generation.

But, even as things are, it is satisfactory to have it on Gen. Hill's authority that—

"With the exception of a quite insignificant number, the mounted Volunteers, the artillery, the naval Volunteers and engineers, and the whole of the railway corps, aggregating 15,800, are distinctly good, while of the infantry some are very good, some capable of much improvement, and only a small minority not satisfactory."—"Army and Navy Gazette."

A LARGE number of guests were invited to the Mansion House to meet the diploma-holders of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers, of which Sir Marcus Samuel is Master. The reception was held in the grand vestibule, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress being supported by the Sword and Mace bearers and by the City Marshal. Lady Samuel wore a handsome gown of black chiffon trimmed with black and white lace and applique with velvet grapes; and Miss Samuel, the bride-elect, was in white. The floral decorations were particularly admired. Among the distractions provided for the guests were scientific demonstrations, including wireless telegraphy, musical or speaking arc lamps, and X-ray and high-frequency experiments; and in the Egyptian Hall was a loan exhibition of optical and scientific instruments. A programme of vocal music and a most excellent and varied selection played by the string band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were agreeable accompaniments to conversation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Ernest Simons, which left Bombay on Thursday, the 9th instant arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 14th inst. at 4 a. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. China from Trieste, arrived at Hongkong on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant and may be expected in Bombay on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

"MYSTERY OF THE MOATED GRANGE."

WHERE IS MISS HOLLAND?

SERVANTS' STORY OF HER DISAPPEARANCE.

Where is Miss Holland?

Were she alive, would it be possible that no echo of the great search, with its police inquiries, its newspaper publicity, its gossip in every part of the country, could have reached her? If she is dead how comes it that no register of her decease exists, that no single person throughout the kingdom can step forward to tell us where and how she left this world?

The mystery is deepened by the discovery of a former servant who was an occupant of the lonely farmhouse near Clavering on the night Miss Holand is supposed to have disappeared.

This servant, who was engaged by "Mrs. Dougal" for general housework, spent an eventful week in the moated house, and although four years have elapsed, she was able to recall every incident of her stay when an Express representative found her and her mother the other night.

She is a married woman, living in a London suburb, but at the time she knew Miss Holland she was unmarried and her name was Florence Havies.

I was engaged by the lady I thought was Mrs. Dougal, said she through a Lady at Bishop's Stortford. Mrs. Dougal, who appeared to be a very pretty young woman called at the school where I was employed on Tuesday May 1899. I understood that I was engaged to do housework for a newly married couple, Mrs. Dougal was very nice and she was anxious for me to leave the school that day.

I told her this was impossible however and so it was arranged that I should go to their place in the country on the following Saturday. I remember there was some mistake about the address, When I arrived at the railway station I had to make inquiries before I got to the farm.

A LONELY PLACE.

"I had no idea it was such a lonely place. There was no one but Mr. and Mrs. Dougal. I was shown to my room by her, and she treated me very kindly.

About half-past six on Sunday morning I was in the scullery cleaning knives when Mr. Dougal came in and tried to kiss me. I went to Mrs. Dougal and told her I could't stay in such a place. She said Oh, I am so sorry, and cried and begged me to stay. Finally I promised her I would stay if it did not occur again.

Everything went well until the following Tuesday night. About nine o'clock Mrs. Dougal came into the kitchen and said, You have no more to do; you had better go to bed. I went to my room about ten o'clock. Mr. Dougal came to the door and wanted to come in, When I refused, he tried to force the door. The bolt was forced almost off. I put my whole weight against the door, and just as it was about to yield in spite of me, I screamed and Dougal left.

"Mrs. Dougal came to me a moment afterwards. When I retired, Dougal had been in the dining-room. 'Mrs. Dougal said to me Come to his room with me and I will ask him about this, I went with her into their bed room. Mr, Dougal was in bed apparently asleep.

"It's no use pretending that you are asleep said Mrs. Dougal, for you have scarcely got into bed" Mr. Dougal would make no reply however, and then Mrs. Dougal said to me, This will not happen again. She slept with me in the back room,

"I MUST LEAVE."

"On Wednesday morning I told 'Mrs. Dougal' that I must leave; that I couldn't stay in such a place. She wept, and pleaded with me to stay; she said, she would stay with me at night and protect me, and promised that it would never happen again. She seemed so lonely and wanted me to stay that I consented. But I was frightened, nevertheless,

"On Friday I decided that I would go anyway, and managed to smuggle a letter out of the house to be posted to my mother. On Friday evening 'Mrs. Dougal' said to me; 'Do you mind staying here, Florence, while I do some shopping in town?' I concluded, of course, that she meant Newport, the nearest village, for she promised to return in an hour.

"About half-past six in the evening Mr. Dougal drove her away in the trap. About half-past eight Mr. Dougal returned alone and said, 'She's gone to London, I asked him when she would be back, and he said, In a little while.

"He went out twice that night saying he was going to the station to meet Mrs. Dougal, When he returned, shortly after ten, he said, I suppose she's coming on the midnight train, and went away again. He came back at a quarter to one in the morning and said She hasnt come yet; you had better go to bed,

A MIDNIGHT VIGIL.

"I lit a candle, went up to my room, locked the door, and opened the window, I stood by that window all night. I made up my mind that if Mr. Dougal tried to get into the room I would throw myself into the moat below. But I saw or heard nothing of him until 6-30 in the morning, when he knocked at my door. I went downstairs soon after seven, and he had breakfast ready. An hour or so later my mother came in answer to my letter and took me away."

Mrs Havies, the mother, here took up the story:—

"I got a man and a car and drove over to the moated house on Saturday morning. When I met my daughter, she looked like a wild woman. She did not recognise me, and was hysterical, I went to Mr. Dougal and asked him what he meant. He said, 'I haven't hurt your child.

"Then he harnessed the horse to his trap and quickly drove away from the farm, after paying my daughter a mouth's wages and our railway expenses, I thought his departure was very strange, for he left us in sole possession of the unlocked house. Florence and I decided to get away, as quickly as possible, On the road I met a policeman and told him what had happened. He advised me to go to the police station. But I was so glad to get my daughter back that I did not take any further steps'

A SADDENED WOMAN.

The daughter in discussing "Mrs. Dougal" further said:—"When she was dressed she looked like a every young and attractive woman, but after I arrived at the farm I found that she was really an elderly woman. But she was very nice and kind, and I liked her.

"She seemed lonely, and spent most of her time picking flowers. She never said anything against Mr. Dougal, and they never quarrelled. She did seem puzzled, however, at his having brought her to such a place. Once she said, to me, 'It's odd that the postman is never allowed to come to the door. Mr. Dougal gets up at halfpast six in the morning and goes after his letters.'"

THE MISSING LADY.

MISS HOLLAND'S TASTES AND TALENTS.

As day follows day the mystery that clings to the disappearance of Miss Camille Holland grows only more profound.

For three weeks in 1899 she lived at the moated house of Quendon. This we know—but it is all we know, From that date she vanished, leaving no trace, no clue, no letter to relation or friend.

The character and tastes of Miss Holland stand out with sufficient clearness. She was a skilled musician, a composer of songs, a painter of a pleasant amateur proficiency, a great reader. Above all, she was a woman of deeply religious feeling.

Here is an extract from a ballad she published in 1886. The music which she also composed is quaint and charming:—

When the spring is come, love,
  And the rippling brooklets flow—
Then we'll meet once more, love,
  In our own dear vale below.
When the moon shines soft, love,
  And the silvery fountains flow,
Where the rustling leaves, love,
  Whisper dreams of long ago.

Roaming through fragrant bow'rs,
  Dreaming of happier hours,
I'll sing no more in sadness,
  But wake the song of gladness.

When the winter is come, love,
  And the dreary night winds blow—
Then will you forget, love,
  Our fond dream of long ago?
Then will you forget, love,
  This fond dream of long ago?

She furnished the strange old house in which she had come to live with great taste. Paintings by herself were hung on the walls; a grand piano, prints, old and valuable silver, ormolu clocks, and rare Worcester china decorated dining and drawing rooms.

With her own money she had bought the house and the farm lands, to the extent of about 150 acres. Evidently she intended to make it a permanent residence. Yet three weeks after her arrival she disappeared. Her jewellery and linen, as far as can be gathered, remained undisturbed.

So remarkable an incident would be in itself sufficient to create interest and anxiety, but the strange gloom that hangs about the house in which she was last seen has added a sinister romance to the mystery.

AN ISOLATED HOMESTEAD.

The moated farm of Quendon lurks in a slight depression, hollow-shaped, like the palm of the hand. Around it the fields stretch away in bare and uncultivated slopes of miserable pasture.

Its only entrance is by a single bridge that spans the encircling moat in two arches.

On this central island are tall firs and fleshy-leaved shrubs, with scattered apple trees stretching gaunt and wrinkled arms towards the sky. Among them the houses rise straight and prim. The roof falls in a long sloping curve of dull red tiles on the kitchen and outhouses behind, unbroken even by a skylight.

Across the bridge are scrambling barns and sheds some passably preserved, some in a condition of ruinous decay.

At each corner of the outer moat is a kennel, No one can approach the place without the bay of a dog to announce him to the residents. Three of these guardians, a spaniel and two mongrels, still tug at their chains, while moving pathetically to and fro on the moat's edge goes Miss Holland's little dog, a half-bred Spitz. He is half-blind, poor beast and very old. They say that to women he will always run in a quaint inquiring way, as if through all the years he has not yet given up hope that he may find her—his old mistress.

The moat is almost dry now—a broad expanse of black, oily slime, into which the rakes of the detectives will sink 3ft. and more. The fish are gathered in the part undrained, breaking the surface with flurries of despair. Now and again a frog crawls across the ooze, leaving a streak behind.

THE DETECTIVES' WORK.

The two stalwart detectives—Sergeant Scott and P. C. Fell—were hard at work dredging with bucket and rope, probing with rakes and spades. Planks and ladders half-sunk in the mud were their standing ground. Now and again, as they stooped to examine some object dragged from the ooze a hush fell on the little band of spectators. Then again the work would go forward—by rake and spade and bucket.

They sleep in the house, cooking their own meals. So far is the place out of the world that eggs were their only food until a lady of the neighbourhood sent them in hamper of more substantial fare.

When darkness falls it would be an eerie experience for men with less hardened nerves. The house swarms with rats, which squeal and scutter in the wainscot, rapping at their bedroom doors, raiding the supplies—they broke or carried off twelve eggs on Sunday night—and galloping madly across the upper floors.

It is small wonder if tales of wandering forms that vanish with the dawn, of a figure sitting by the moat's edge wringing its hands, are already whispered among the villagers.

The upper part of a skull found in the out-house, and a few bones that are being despatched to the Home Office for investigation—that is the total of the present finds.

The authorities laugh at the idea that the skull was picked up on Yarmouth Beach. Its seven teeth are loose, and would have been washed away by the sea if it had been rolled in the breakers. But further than that no one can say at present.

THE DISCOVERY OF BONES.

The bones discovered by the police on Wednesday in their investigations at the Moat House, near Clavering, are likely to do little to elucidate the mystery of the missing Miss Camille Holland. So far as the local medical opinion is concerned, the result of the examination already made is that the bones are believed to be those of one of the lower animals, and not of a human being at all, They have still, however, to be submitted to Dr. Stevenson, the Home Office expert, who will settle the matter definitely.

A CURIOUS LETTER.

The police are daily receiving dozens of letters purporting to give information as to the whereabouts of Miss Holland, and among those received yesterday was one to which they apparently attach some importance.

It bore the Fareham postmark, but was unsigned and had no address. The writer, in an almost illegible handwriting, stated that a woman answering with remarkable accuracy of detail to the description of Miss Holland is at the present time living at Fareham either in the workhouse or the asylum.

Some three and a half years ago, the letter continued, this woman was found on the wayside near Fareham unconscious and bleeding from the effects of wandering and long-continued travel,

The police sent instructions to the Fareham officers to make inquiries into the matter, and it is understood that Mr. Holland, Miss Holland's next-of-kin, will also go to Fareham.—B. Fletcher Robinson in the "Daily Express."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Feronia, 1,930 tons, Captain J C Kent, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant, from Calcutta, 1st April with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Zoroaster, 2,333 tons, Captain T Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 2nd April with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Secunder, 1,073 tons, Captain C H Brebner, will sail to-day, for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Dromonby, 2,333 tons, Captain F McCulloch, arrived in harbour [illegible] evening, from Delagoa Bay 20th March, in ballast.

THE steamer Westmoor, 2,314 tons, Captain D Owen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cape Town, 12th March via Colombo, in ballast.

THE steamer Waudby, 2,530 tons, Captain A. Finney, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cape Town, 21st March via Mauritius, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 664 tons, Captain D Campbell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Vety-Lieut H C Welsh, and 300 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F D'Lorne, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 261 cases opium and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr F S Croft, Mr L Ker, Mr Baxter, Miss Barrell, and 200 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Patiala, 1,929 tons, Captain E H Hirst, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev R L Page, Mr M M Ross, Mr G W L Caine, Mr R N R Butler, Mr K M Balfour, Mr Shiploin, Mr Forder, Mr L P Blumatlein, Mr Robinson, Mrs M A Robinson one gentleman, and 70 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Feronia s.........	Kent	Calcutta, April 1
	Dromonby s	McCulloch ...	Delagoa Bay, Mar 20
	Hoseinee s	D'Lorne	Busreh, April 3
14	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, April 11
	Zoroaster s	Davies	Calcutta, April 2
	Waudby s	Finney	Cape Town, Mar 21
	Westmoor s	Owen	Cape Town, Mar 12

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Goalpara s.........	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c
	Katoria s	Campbell.....	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Secunder, Brebner, for Mauritius.
" Patiala, Hirst, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ahmedi, for Calcutta.
" Bombay Maru, for Japan, &c.
" Waudby, for Newport.
" Dromonby, for Hull, London, Liverpool, &c.
" Gulf of Trindade, for Jeddah.
" Kistna, for Persian Gulf.
" Kola, for Calcutta and coast ports.
" Sirdhana, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—11 bales wool and 21 bales goat hair H O H Hassum; 27 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 375 cwt cotton seed 350 cwt grain P Kastoorchand; 150 cwt wool H A Mamed Oosman.

Venetia s—5 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 65 cwt tallow, 7 cwt cattlefish N M Jaysee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—3 bales twist R Keroba; 1000 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Britannia s—35 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales skins Esmail Sewjee; 20 bales skins F Fischer and Co; 18 bales skins R M Kooka; 76 bales skins Hajee Mahomed Abba; 300 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 69 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 2 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 325 cwt buffalo horns A Canjee; 63 cwt deer horns J M Rehimtoola; 14 cwt fishmaws and 112 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co; 40 cwt wax Kiddle Reeve and Co; 14 bales skins R M Kooka; 165 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimji; 20 hogsheads Indian chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 45 casks Indian condiments D Dadabhoy; 5 casks Indian condiments M Muncherjee and Sons; 23 hogsheads Indian condiment N K Jussawala; 250 cases Indian tea Ritchie Steuart and Co; 93 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 41 bales skins H O H Hassum and Co; 6 bales skins N Salemahomed; 20 cwt deer horns J M Rehimtoola; 115 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crewe Hall s—2001 cwt ground nuts A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwt linseed, 1999 cwt gingellyseed and 1498 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co

Palatinia s—440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 cwt wheat Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 980 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1410 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 500 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 2001 cwt ground nuts A Blascheck and Co; 800 cwt grain P Custoorchand; 300 cwt rapeseed sweeping Hurry Canjee and Co; 1010 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co; 1000 cwt poppyseed and 2001 cwt linseed Ernst and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Ramsay s—5800 tons manganese G A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—990 cwt gingellyseed J Fachiri; 2000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 3999 cwt gingellyseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 9996 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

Abergeldie s—16656 cwt teelseed, 4000 cwt poppyseed, and 6000 cwt jowari Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Aleppo s—50 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Britannia s—3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 561 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 1971 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Abergeldie s—3999 cwt castorseed J A Begbie and Co; 3042 cwt myrabollams Wagji Bechor; 1001 cwt myrabollams W Kipp.

FOR PIRAEUS.

R Rubattino s—68 cwt gum John Fachiri.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—351 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon; 100 bales twist Sam Yee and Co,

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The debate on the Naval Estimates proved as conclusively as the debates on the Army Estimates the necessity for a policy of defence. That we are without one would be absolutely incredible if it were not true. . . . True, the Council of Defence may be directing its whole attention to the question of policy, but it is discreditable to our common-sense as a people that such a body should have been created only so recently as last year. If history teaches one great lesson more than another, says the "Broad Arrow," it is that no people can support a great Army and a great Navy. France tried it under the Bourbons and under Napoleon, and Germany has been warned that she is treading the same dangerous road. The Navy is our first line of defence. The day of an expensive voluntary Army is past.

The deficiency of officers in the Militia and Volunteers is quite appalling, and it is understood that the Government are about to invoke the aid of the headmasters of public schools and the heads of colleges at the various universities in providing these branches of the Army of Defence with officers. In this connection the question arises, what becomes, after the completion of their educational courses, of the thousands of young men, all of assured social position to befit them as holders of the King's commission in his Majesty's Auxiliary forces, who are members of cadet corps at their schools or universities? The percentage of young fellows who, having served in school cadet corps, elect to serve in adult corps after leaving school is, unfortunately, but small. When, however, as happily some do, they are induced to accept commissions in Militia or Volunteer regiments, they make most excellent officers; but the fact remains that far fewer of them elect to do so than might be expected.

According to the handbooks issued by the Intelligence Division of the War Office, there are in the French Army fourteen regiments of dragoons armed with lances. In the German Army there are twenty-five regiments of lancers. . . . After all that has been said or written against the lance, its retention in so many armies has a significance. . . . Do not let us therefore be in too great a hurry to make the changes announced in Lord Roberts's Army Order. It may be that when the South African fever shall have passed away we may realise that the veldt is not everywhere, that the Boer is not every one. If we carry out Lord Roberts's present views, however, we may, when we become sane again, find that we have no cavalry to either organise or disorganise.

A German officer of standing on the general staff, who has been on a private visit to London for the purpose largely of following the debates on the Army, was entertained at dinner a few evenings ago at a West-end political club. Count von —— spoke his mind rather freely on some matters, for, having spent much of his youth in England, he has been able to keep pretty well in touch with military progress in this country. He referred in very complimentary terms to the fighting qualities of our soldiers in South Africa. Their personal gallantry, he said, had been the admiration of the world, though now and then regrettable incidents had occurred, "as they will do," he remarked, "in warfare of that kind." He had many flattering things to say of the War Office," which, as a "war office," he held, "has performed a wonderful achievement in shipping so large an army 6,000 miles over sea, keeping up reinforcements of men and material, and also feeding that army during nearly three years without any serious breakdown." No other war office in the world, the Count thought, could have done better; many could not have done as well. "And yet to read your newspapers," he went on to say, "one would suppose that your War Office had failed signally in its first duties. But has it? We Germans do not think so. Whatever your newspapers may say, one has to judge in these matters by results, and I do not think that there is a soldier living who could honestly say that your War Office system, in all the circumstances, has been such a failure as some would seem to make out." This high praise, coming from one who is competent to express an opinion, is worthy of being noted.

The alteration which has been made in the arrangement of the civil departments of the Navy and the removal to their proper places of those offices which are not civil departments in the official "Navy List" is noteworthy. The departments have not hitherto been arranged in conformity with their respective importance. In the March issue, however, this has been done, with possibly one exception of no great moment. The Hydrographic Department just fills the first page with that of the Secretariat, and has not been altered. But immediately following this we now find the Naval Intelligence Department, which is charged with the organisation of the war mobilisation of the Fleet as part of its duty. This department has been permanently increased, and Lord Selborne in his memorandum states that it is steadily expanding, and will continue to expand, and will have every assistance in its expansion which the Government can give it. The list of naval attaches is now given with this department. Following the Intelligence Department is that of the Comptroller of the Navy, responsible for the production and up-keep of the materiel of the Fleet, and sub-divided into five branches, Construction, Engineering, Dockyards, Naval Stores, and Accounts. This is followed by the Department of the Director of Naval Ordnance, the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, the Victualling and Transport Departments, the Department of the Medical General of the Navy, the Director of Works Department and that of the Civil Engineer-in-Chief, the Contract and Purchase Department, and several others of less importance. The Royal Marine office, which is not a civil department, has been transferred to its proper position as the headquarters staff of the Royal Marine forces. And, similarly, the office of the Admiral Superintendent of Reserves now is at the head of the Coastguard, and other matters relating to Reserves.

The news of the Somaliland Expedition which reaches this country is very sparse, and even then, of course, unavoidably, as it is principally "mailed" matter which comes along, very late. Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the ubiquitous war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in a recent letter to that journal, describes what surely must have been a unique occurrence in the history of campaigning. It was the presentation to Lieut.-Colonel Cobbe of the Victoria Cross, which he so gallantly earned at Erego on October 6 last. General Manning had broken his camp at Obbia, which is in Italian territory, and before the troops were marched off there was a general assembly, in which the representatives of the Royal Navy serving with the expedition took part, and beneath the shadow of a Union Jack, which floated from the summit of a sand hill, the presentation was made. The column moved off immediately afterwards. It must have been not only a unique, but also an extremely interesting occasion, and perhaps a singular appropriateness may attach to it. Another prominent officer of General Manning's force wears the Victoria Cross. He is Major Paul Kenna, who was awarded the coveted distinction for services at Omdurman with his regiment (the 21st Hussars), which shortly afterwards was converted into lancers.

But there was one thing of which the gallant Count did speak in terms of marked disparagement—the recent debates in both Houses of Parliament. "What," he asked, "were the several speakers driving at? It is almost impossible for me, a foreigner, to follow them. The speeches taught me nothing, but only confirmed my first impression that the critics were dealing with questions they had not studied and did not understand." He went on to say, "The whole of the debates were disappointing, for the members of your Government did not quite rise to the occasion. Had they done so, they would have laid emphasis on the fact that, situated as you are, it would be almost impossible for you to enter upon any warlike enterprise in Europe without you did so in co-operation with some other nation, and that you might have to do at any time. Yet that is a contingency which the opponents of the Government policy entirely ignore, though it should be the pivot upon which all argument should be based, it seems to me, if the question is to be regarded with any seriousness. The talk about a big Navy and a citizen Army for home defence is simply rubbish. No soldier who has studied modern warfare could give countenance to such nonsense, with the millennium apparently still far distant."

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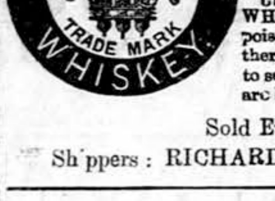

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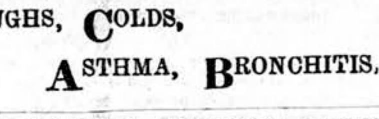
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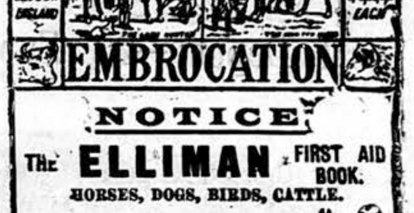

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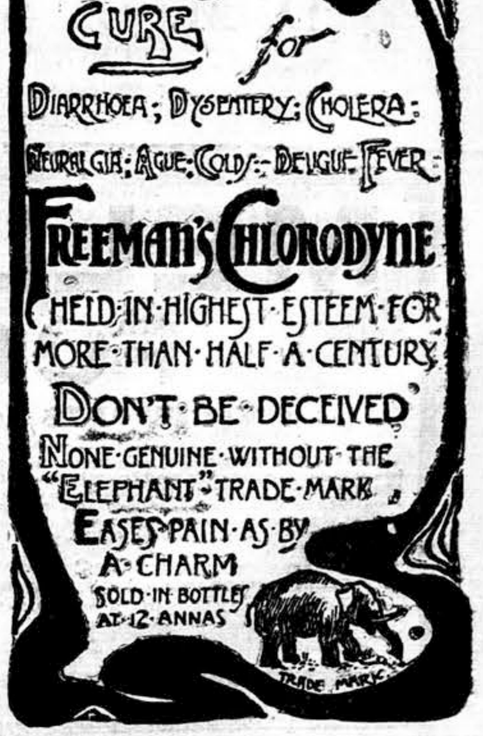
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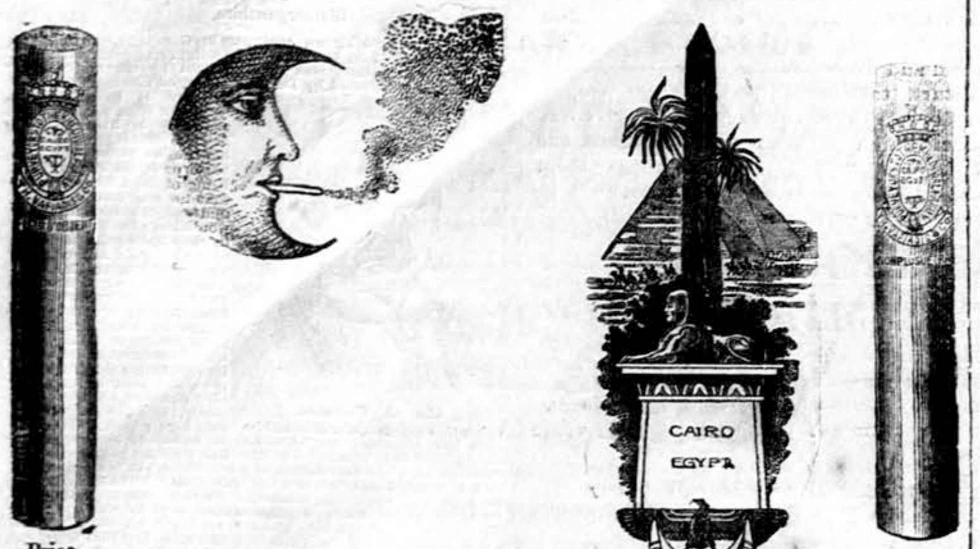

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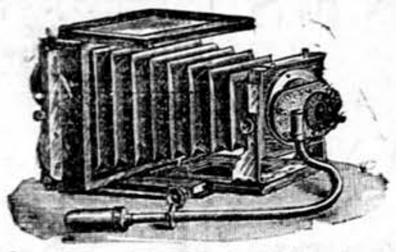

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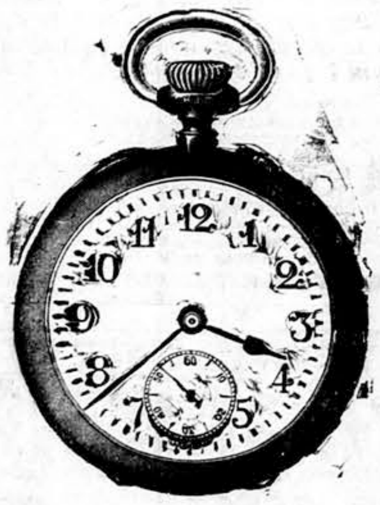

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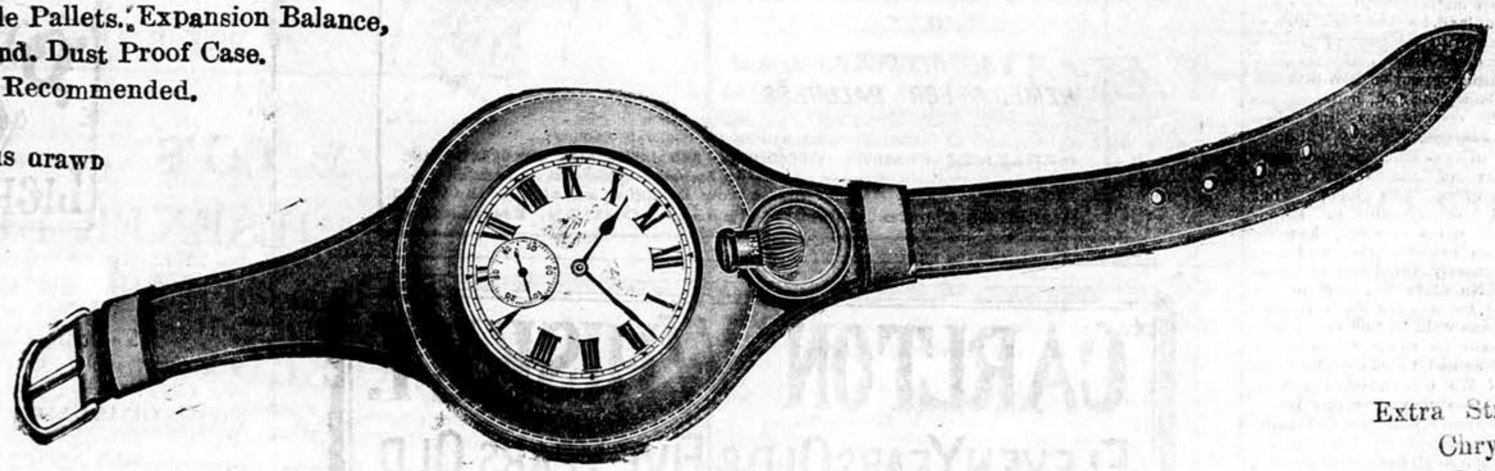

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